Fa whom all remittances are to be made, and ed, relating to the pecuniary con

NTIST,

oublic that he

y favor bias he attention TH to bis E and PA-OSPHERIC

OSPHERIC

o) and there.

and class.

and class.

if teeth. Ha
had of filling

rees exposed.

pain (tooth
and then have
ears. Dr. P.

Peration that
to thom his

em to many by his mode

G TEETH

serviceable dead Teeth ritation and

on, produce as Dispep.

perience in harges from entire satis-a call. To ly the beat of deduction

ARD ST. and a few

friends and

th, both for

lar attention h with gold, and render-

ted on the

nts with gas operations,

May 31.

MENTS.

irators mar

ion, and im-ion, and im-ence of five cipations he uction of the ut in all pul-

cold atmos-ing the past I them with

a very cold cry to them-d at 17 Bed-tealf's, Tre-jist stores of

CH, M. D.

ELL!

ablished, b

Oct. 11

ne his friend

nop No. 191
neral assortin, of the la
c. Clothing
perior style
the worth of

Sept. 13.

BOSTON, Washington

ndjoin-y de-

LAN. LDING,

ELL.

ASSOCIA 2 Hanover-

y usuctured by

ock, and in

ass. for any

AII.

that he has

eet sinest, with

fushionable ins to select give his ated an assortviz: Broadas well as hich he wil

d on reason EN'S OFF

be used well e inform the

gements, and thing in the March 22.

d; John S canterbury. York City; uller, Shane ; John H ville; Isase

t Grove;—J. B. t Grove;—homas Ham Bridge;—an, Philadel

mes Austin

may enclose ewspaper, to and frank the

TOR.

T,

the paper.

ERMS.—8250 per annum, psyable in ad-or \$300 at the expiration of six months, pre capus will be sent to one address for ten if payment be forwarded in advance. and communications must be post PAID. prestrace syrs making less than a square exerted three times for 75 cts. a one square

Financial Committee. GRAY LORING, EDWIND QUINCY,
WILLIAM BASSETT.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

fol. XIV .-- NO. 48. EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Dr. Chalmers and Slavery. Relays been favored for publication, says the superior, with the following letter from Rev. Dr. digers, of Scotland, to the Rev. Dr. Thus. Smyth,

tear Sir,-I do not need to assure you how dear Sur, -1 do not need to assart you have you sympathize with those who, because slavery jet to prevail in the Southern States of Americald unchristianize that whole region, and who arry their extravagance so far as to affirm that as it subsists, no fellowship or interchange offices should take place with its churches

friend to the universal virtue and liberty of d, I rejoice in the prospect of those days savery shall be banished from the face of the but most assuredly the wholesale style of exception contended for by some is not the way ten forward this blissful consummation.

s things would afford me greater satisfaction

hear of a commencement in your country of cess by which the labor of freemen might be ted for that of slaves. As I mentioned to conversation, I was exceedingly struck as far s twenty five years ago, by the description of process in Humboldt's Travels through Spanth America. This was long anterior to the nof slavery in the British Colonies, and such confidence I then felt in its efficacy, that I d to draw out a sketch of the Spanish plan, red to draw out a sketch of the Spanish plan, if adopted at the time, might have ensured a fer and even earlier emancipation than took afterwards. You will find my account of it twelfth volume of my works, from page 395

ave not been able to engage in any sort of pubunness since I had the pleasure of meeting you, but I observe in our Assembly's Commisof a few weeks back, the subject of American ery was entertained. I do hope that the resoluwhich they have adopted will prove satisfactu-

eel it a great acquisition that I have made your mintance. We owe you much, and I trust the sters of the Free Church of Scotland will ever na grateful sense of your able and disinterested Do believe me, my dear sir, yours most tivily and troly, THOMAS CHALMERS.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth. Elinburgh, Sept. 25th, 1844.

The Colonization Society.

Maryland Colonization Journal complains sober and industrious' of the colored the more soler and industrious of the colored pie of that State cannot be induced to go 'home tinea.' The result is, the Society is obliged to the 'stupid, lazy and ignorant' for missionaries.' following extract from the Colonization Jour-will show the spirit of this proscriptive Society, the feelings of intelligent colored people to-

The first day of November is fixed upon, as usu-The first day of November is fixed upon, as usu-for the sailing of the fall expedition, and we are table very nearly to estimate the results of the teght months' labor of our travelling agent. the canvas, (to use a current term in these times, we can find none better,) between him and the

he first day of November is fixed upon, as usurithe sailing of the fail expedition, and we are able very nearly to estimate the results of the eight months' labor of our travelting agent. It cames, (to use a current term in these times, we can find none better,) between him and the same of abolitionism, has been a tedious and none. Attended by Major Wood, of Cape Paibe has visited every county on the eastern content that the ecolored people in private. To every the merit of truth, and every firmed of his own race, the statements of Major work of results of the colored people in private. To every of man, every sincere lover of truth, and every firmed of his own race, the statements of Major work of the same special gives the sale states. Wood respecting the Colony and its inhabitants, etc. of the colored people in private. To every of the or a sixteen year's residence in Africa, have do an sixteen year's residence in Africa, have do no sixteen year's residence of a class which respecting the Colony and its inhabitants, etc. of the community—the integrity of our social system, the plantation and village black lawyers, because the measure of annexation is 'opposed bence over the more sober and mustrious; with down or cain-like surface and the correspondents of the community—the integrity of our social system, because the measure of annexation is 'opposed bence over the more sober and mustrious; with a state of the community—the integrity of the preachers, and the correspondents of the conditioned things of the correspondents of the corresponde deme of colonization. But there is a class which be unuments or facts can affect or influence; the warres, the plantation and village black laugers, importy of the preachers, and the correspondents of the mean abolitionists, who maintain an undeserved insolence of these limit, proved charley of Major od, and he declares, as has every other Liberian that visited America, that no circumstances could be him ever again to urge the colored people of ryland to emigrate. Notwithstanding all the anances experienced from this source, however, the tof Major Wood to this country, has been pro-

THE LIBERATOR. The honesty of this organ of mism may be seen in the fact, that on the proceeding the election in Massachusetts, it had the Garland forgery, with a virtual en-nent of it, though Mr. Birney's full denial of ad been published in several of the Boston jour-some days before its appearance in the Libera-Mr Garrison may think his course in this matand honorable—we think it in perfect keep-th the flagitious falsehoods of Edmund Quin-Munchausen of the Anti-Slavery Standard. artford Freeman.

I Before the Freeman attempts to impeach the esty' of the Liberator, it had better have some ard to its own veracity. Its charge against us is y false, borrowed at second hand from the Emanor, and shown by us, last week, to be a fiction ide out of ' whole cloth.'

ANATICS AT THE NORTH. The editor of the N. blical Recorder, in copying our article on the ent Excitement, says—'A real live Millerite, prinon, or ABOLITIONIST here at the South, add excite as much stir among the boys and old men, as an ourang-outang or a sea-serpent. But worthy brother of the Watchman must bear in d, that the Millerites are not the only fanatics abound at the North; nor are they by any means greatest pests to religion or to society. — Baptist

I Read the following priestly snoor at the ima Torrent, by Rev. Henry Wood of Concord, N. H.

Now, be it known that this Mr. Torrey, whom and C. calls one of the clergy of New-England, dehandoned the ministry, and become a manufacter of Potate Starch. And be it known also, that sauther of this coarse abuse of the New-England disters, is an editor of a temperance paper in New-amphire, which he sends forth from week to week the edification and countenance of the ministers the State. Look at the language, reader; what a de State. Look at the language, reader; what a exhibition of cultivated taste! How Quaker-its spirit! so rich in charity and refined sensi-

We know of no paper so utterly lost to a sense of tiety and christian dignity, as this same Antioditors, is perfectly mendacious. His cool impu-ces and falsehoods about James G. Birney can-be exceeded by the veriest 'Rocrback' in the [James C. Jackson.]—Albany Patriot.

SLAVERT not a Scriptural ground of division in efous for the entvation of the heathen, is the name fract by Dr. Williston, and we wish that all fold read the sensible and striking observations it figgests. Particularly do we commend it to those have any acropies in reference to their duty on the tablect. he subject .- N. Y. Oba.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1844.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The South and Slavery.

MR. GARRISON: I found, the other day, a copy of 'The Mississip-pian' of Oct. 23, 1844, upon the table of a friend, to whom it had been sent for some business purpose. It is a large, well-printed weekly newspaper, edited and published by 'General' C. M. Price, at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, of which State it seems to be the official paper.

be the official paper.

Its leading editorial, addressed to the people, contained the fullowing cool notice of a murder at the polls, which I copy as illustrating the tone of public opinion, the state of society and the character of the contained the state of society and the character of the contained the cont

German emigration to Texas has been immense this summer, and is greatly on the increase. One Thou-sand German families are daily expected, and their summer, and is greatly on the increase. One Thousand ferman families are daily expected, and their agent is now in this city to purchase one hundred wagons for their transportation into the interior. The Prince de Solmes, the representative of the confederation of German Princes, expresses himself highly favorably of the country. He is about to accompany President Houston to hold a cauncil with the Cumanche and other tribes of Indians above the falls of the Brasos. In this trip, he will see one of the finest countries on earth.

This Prince is the avent of an association with a kind, for it states an escape instead of a capture.

of the Brasos. In this trip, he will see one of the finest countries on earth.

This Prince is the agent of an association with a capital of nine millions of francs, whose object it is to relieve the agricultural interests of their countries of the German league of their pressure of a surplus and pauper population. Agents have been sent to various parts of the American continent to enquire into their resources and adaptability to the support of the immense surplus population which the old countries are continually throwing off. There is too much reason to believe that the great advantages of Texas have been duly appreciated by the shrewd Germans, and that in future the stream of emigrants will flow into this country. The settlers, and particularly the large land-owners, are deeply interested in encouraging the emigration. The election of Dr. Jones is considered highly favorable to the cause of foreign influence and emigration. Under Dr. Jones is considered highly lavorable to the cause of foreign induence and emigration. Under the present Constitution of Texas, six months' residence gives the right of voting for all officers. In how short a time under this regulation will the destinies and legislation of Texas be swayed by the emigrants from Europe, who of course will be indued by according to the constitution of interest, by some for the indued

and whole basis of Louisiana's prosperity!

Abolish slavery in Texas, and you abolish the prosperity of Louisiana. Elect Henry Clay, and you accomplish both these results. Elect James K. Polk, and you will be able to hail our neighbor as a sister in this great confederacy,—who will sympathize in all our feelings and interests, and will lend a helping hand in our progress to greatness, to glory and

Little reliance can be placed upon the statements of the above article, which was thrown out to influor the above article, with probably the usual regard to truth exhibited by political editors; but its
sentiments are worthy of note, from the additional

FRIEND GARRISON: light they throw upon slaveholding feeling and pol-icy. Not only is the perpetuation of slavery declar-ed essential to the best interests of Louisiana, but its abolition in a foreign country, is proclaimed to be fraught with 'the greatest peri.' to that 'gallant State'! The mask is thrown off boldly enough. No more talk now of 'entriled evils,' of 'unfortunate necessity,' of 'degraded population,' of rapine, conflagration and massacre; but a professedly Christian, democratic editor, addressing a professedly Christian, democratic people, holds up before them, as the calamity most to be dreaded, the extinction of as the calamity most to be dreaded, the extinction of slavery in a foreign country,—although of all the evils that are falsely and blasphemously predicted as the result of emancipation, none could possibly, in this case, affect the American people, except it were the easier escape of a few 'nappy and contented' chattels from their house of bondage, and the conse-quent depreciation of 'property' amid the swamps that extend along the east bank of the Sabine.

that extend along the east bank of the Sabine.

'There is too much reason to believe,' says the democratic' editor, 'that the great advantages of Texas have been duly appreciated by the shreued Germans.' Why? Christian reader, why? Because, they of course, will be induced by every considera-tion of interest, to more for -for what, republican

idea of the way in which mechanics are treated in 'triumphantly democratic' Mississippi. 'Jim,' 40 years of age, and weighing 160 pounds, felt old enough and big enough 'to take care of himself,' and, moreover, having a trade to earn his honest living by, was exercising his 'inalienable right' to the 'pursuit of happiness,' when up steps an official of the State, and claps him into jail! What 'a lovely exemplification of democratic sympathy for the oppressed, of Christian charity for the fallen among thieves, of human pity for the scourged and scarred and brutalized brother!

Edward Johnson, sheriff of Choctaw Co. also advertises 'a negro man, 27 years old, scar on his left

Its leading editorial, addressed to the people, contained the following cool notice of a murder at the polls, which I copy as illustrating the tone of public opinion, the state of society and the character of the principal paper in the 'triumphantly democratic' Mississippi, as 'General' Price exultingly terms her;

'In 1840, in one of the new counties in this State, it became necessary for the good citizens to walk over the body of a bully, before they could enjoy the right of voting.'

In another column was the following specimen of slaveholding Christianity, democracy and enlightenment, quoted from the 'New-Orleans Jeffersonian':—

'Texas.

Alarming intelligence! Planters of Louisiana, your best interests are placed in the greatest peril. The early abolition of slavery in Texas, unless it is immediately annexed to this Union!

'We learn from Mr. Bee, the son of Col. Bee, and from Col. McLeod, and others from Texas, that the German emigration to Texas has been immense this suppose to missing the rights of his fellow 'natives' against 'foreigners,' who calls her name Caessax, and suppose to missing the rights of his fellow 'natives' against 'foreigners,' who calls her name Caessax, and suppose and in the increase. One must be be dangerously donted.

In 1840, in one of the new counties in this State, it became name and plasterer.' He also advertises, Ang. 2, 'Henry,' who was shot after being just takes, in attempting to make his escape, but not thought to be dangerously wounded.'

In 1840, in one of the new counties in this State, it became name of Eorge, and of Corael county, advertises 'a negro man, 27 years old, scar on his left cheek, a brick mason and plasterer.' He also advertises, Ang. 2, 'Henry,' who was shot after being just takes, in attempting to make his escape, but not thought to be dangerously wounded.'

In 1840, in one of the new counties in this State, in the state of himself of Charleston, S. C. and runn-way in November last;—reads and writes very well, and appears to be about 20 years old.' It

'a negro woman, who calls her name CREESEY, and says she belongs to William Barrow, of Carroll coun-

off, although appearing well satisfied, and without a word being said to him. Wonder it slaves always go off when a word is said to them? I hope that go off when a word is said to them? I hope that this '6 feet high, active and well made' man, who 'speaks very polite,' will make his way to these parts to assist Frederic Douglass in convincing the people of the North, that the slaves of the South are men, which an afficer of a Boston church told me a few days since, he did not believe they were!

nor does even the shooting his overseer in Alabama. Provided he can get dollars enough, the drunkard, the lunatic, the fugitive robber, assassin, or pirate, the convict just discharged from prison, after serving out his term of punishment for perhaps rape or manslaughter, can have at his absolute disposal as many men and women as he can pay for! Nevertheless, Mississippi is 'triumphantly democratic.'

Our Cause in New-Hampshire. MARLBORO', N. H. Nov. 10, 1844.

When Miss Kelley and myself were at your house, you expressed a desire to hear something of our where-abouts occasionally, and the result of our labors in the anti-slavery cause, after our return to New-Hampshire. The friends who have been laboring in this field, for a few months past, have neglected to publish an account of their movements, although they would furnish matter for many an interesting chanter in the history of reform. I think teresting chapter in the history of reform. that every effort in the cause of human freedom is worthy of record; but here many hard battles have been fought, many enemies subdued, many victories won, which have not been chronicled. Scarcely an account of one movement has been sent abroad to cheer and encourage the thousands of hearts that chier and encourage the thousands of nearts that are interested in this enterprise. Scarcely has Slavery been apprised of the disaffection of her subjects, of the attack upon her bulwarks, or of the conquests which have been made in her kingdom. When conquests have been made by the sword, when difficulties and broils have been settled by bloodshed and slaughter, the pen of the historian is careful to record every incident connected with the event; but how much more important that every triumph of moral power, that every step in the progress of true prisciples should be faithfully record. tion of interest, to move for—for what, republican reader? For what, think you, these emigrants from monarchical Europe—these vassals of Prussian princes—these subjects of one of the sternest of old world despotisms—are expected to move, by this democratic? American editor? For the establishment of monarchy, of nobility, of feudalism? For the union of Church and State? For the suppression of freedom of speech, of conscience, of the press? No, but for the 'immediate abolition of slavery'! This is the direful, monstrous enormity, which these besotted, benighted Germans are expected to perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this 'Christian, democratic' editor, and his 'Christian, perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this perpetrate, to the ineffable horror and alarm of this children works of mercy should be engraven in characters of living light. And although the sound of our moral warfare has scarcely been heard beyond the hills and vales of the Granite State, yet those who know that some of the ineited undertakings?

There are numerous advertisements of fugitive slaves in this number of the Mississippian, of which I select the following:

I select the following:

Since our return from Boston, we have visited New-Joswich, a place which has had much anti-

I select the following:—

'Was committed to the jail of Marion county, as a runaway, a negro fellow, who calls his name Jim, and says he belongs to Joseph Bonjuran and William Ilarrison, in the city of Mobile; said boy is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, would weigh 150 or 160 pounds, is of a dark copper color, stutters very bad, and has many scars on his back, caused by the whip; he says he once belonged to Andrew Brown, near Natchez, and that he is a Blacksmith by trade.'

This advertisement is signed by 'E. Magee, sheriff, Columbia, Miss. Aug. 12, 1844,' and affords some

cates of that party. This shows the necessity of guarding converts to the cause against this subtle foe, so that they shall not be deceived by its artifices, and led to direct their efforts to the building up of a party, which can never answer its proposed object, and now stands more in the way of the progress of the cause, than the influence of both the other parties combined; insamuch as an open enemy is more easily overcome than a covert foe. Not that I think that all these voters were converts to the cause, for the result of the recent election show that about one half of them have gone back to the Whigs. This argues a great degree of folly, to say the least, for men who have been converted to Liberty party, even, to say nothing of anti-slavery (for one may be true to that party, and yet be no abolitionist,) to go over to the aid of the Whigs, when there was not the slightest probability or possibility of the success of that party in this democratic State. obtionist, logo over to the sid of the Whigs, when there was not the slightest probability or possibility of the success of that party in this democratic State. Third party has been accustomed to boast of its numbers here; but the cause of its numerical superiority is very easily explained. The other political parties are so unequally balanced, that the democrats are sure of the triumph of their party, although a few of them, to save the credit of the church, and

sult was as favorable as could be expected, considering the unhallowed influence of priest and politician, that is brooding over the place, and trying to the precursor of day, the darkness which precedes the light of morning. We commenced our labors in this place to-day,

under very favorable auspices, having had more hear-ers, notwithstanding the sectarian meetings, than have ever convened here before on a similar occa-Yours for the oppressed,

JANE ELIZABETH HITCHCOCK.

Edmund Quincy's Lecture at Needham. NEEDHAM, Nov. 18, 1844.

FREND GARRISON The glorious cause of freedom and the rights of the slave must soon triumph over tyranny, bigotry and oppression; the eyes of the North must soon open and see the degraded position in which they are placed, and the power that controls their actions, and makes them the bloodhounds to pursue the fugility victims of despotism, seize and return them to the tyrants, and, at a moment's call, when the to the tyrants, and, at a moment's call, when the blast of the slaveholder's trumpet sounds the alarm, that the oppressed have risen to free themselves from bondage, and declared all men were created free and equal, our northern men must march with loaded

cates of that party. This shows the necessity of and put down in the evening by certain infamous

To Henry B. Goodwin.

of the success of that party in this democratic State. Third party has been accustomed to boast of its numbers here; but the cause of its numbers are sure of the triumph of their party, although a few of them, to save the credit of the church, and get the reputation of being abolitionists, should join the Liberty party; and so the Whigs, knowing that success is impossible, can join that party without any sacrifice. But let these parties stand as they do in some of the other States, and I am thinking that we should see Third party voters rallying around their old standards again. We understand that Parker Pillsbury discussed this Liberty party question at New-Ipswich, a short time since, and it so, we know that justice was done it for once, at least; but still it appears that too little has been said in relation to it. When we hold a series of meetings at any place, I think this question should receive a share of attention:—the people should be shown that a moral evil can be met by moral means alone. The very idea of attention is two things and the principle (for such is anti-slavery—if it were not, I would renounce it to-day) by the sword, is perfectly preposterous: indeed, it is worthy only of a barbarous age. My friend Miss Kelley discussed that question, when there, with her usual energy and convincing power, which resulted in the conversion of several Liberty party men to true anti-slavery principles.

Our meetings there were well attended. Indeed, our audiences were larger than we expected. It was esteemed very fortunate that we arrived in the place after the services of the Sabbath, so that the people should not be warned against us; and besides, parson Lee (I speak of him, as he appears to her the poople should not be warned agai place after the services of the Sabbath, so that the people should not be warned against us; and besides, parson Lee (I speak of him, us he appears to be the most prominent evil genius of the place) was occupied about that time with this matter of trangling men to death on the gallows. As the vole was taken on this question at the election, he defended this question there with some warmth and earnestness, having been called out by lawyer Preston a man who stood up manfully and boldly in behalf of its abolition. Every blood-thirsty spirit there was stimulated to the defence of murder by the priest, and when he saw one of his less reputable and rum-selling neighbors vote in favor of capital punishment, he looked at him approvingly, and said. erable trouble and some expense. Perhaps Milly is not to be believed in this case, as she had never repunshment, he looked at him approvingly, and said, 'I thought you would be on the right side.' There were five only, of all his church members, that voted against it—the remainder appear to be completely in his power. And as Mr. Harkey said about his church members, so may Samuel Lee say about the most of his—'They would not crook their finger, without asking me first. I am their pastor, their shephers, their several, and they do not move till I give orders.'

Mr. Lee was invited to attend our meetings, but friend Goodwin. We claim no glory for doing our meetings, but fired to be believed in this case, as she had never received moral or religious instruction, according to the believed in this case, as she had never received moral or religious instruction, according to the word in this case, as she had never received moral or religious instruction, according to the very down confession; for thou sayest, 'The glory of making her physically free, and of placing her where she may enjoy the fullest civil and religious liberty, I have monopolized to myself. The glory of disenthralling the mind, of bringing her to appreciate the high immunities and privileges of citizenship, of cultivating the mind and the morals, of leading her into the liberty wherewith Christ bath saids and free remains to thom.' This we disclaim, friend Goodwin. We claim no glory for doing one ing her into the liberty wherewith Christ hath give orders.

Mr. Lee was invited to attend our meetings, but he replied that it was beneath his dignity to discuss the anti-slavery question with a woman. It is not beneath his dignity, however, to stand in fellowship with those who bury the lash in the quivering flesh of helpless and defenceless woman. It is not beneath his dignity to stand in fellowship with those who sell women for purposes that may not be named. It is not beneath his dignity to hang women, (that is, by his agents,) to suspend their bodies between the heavens and the earth, and thus expose them to the gaze of a brutal crowd. O no! that is the dignity of the priesthood.

We had five meetings at that place, and the result was as favorable as could be expected, considered in only a simple act of justice, to have considered it only a simple act of justice, to have escore a person to his or her ownership. Glory, friend Goodwin, we think, belongs to God; we have no wish to 'monopolize' that which belongs to Him. If thou hadst said, the labor of giving her moral and religious instruction belongs to us, thou wouldst have spoken truly; for she appears to be lamentably ignorant of both, and of all that elevates the human above the brute creation. But, upon whom has rested the responsibility for the last 'nine years'—the nine years of her physical freedom? It is well thou dost not claim any glory for 'nine years'—the nine years of her physical free-dom? It is well thou dost not claim any glory for this; for if thou didst, her very condition and situation would cover thee with shame. Thou, a pro suppress every emotion of humanity in the hearts of the people. We trust that many of the wavering were configured the indifferent state. were confirmed, the indifferent aroused to action; and although the aspects of the cause there are now rather dark and dubious, yet we consider this only struction, without one effort to enlighten and instruct here. Its order to be a considered the control and instruction, without one of the probability and instruction.

her, to guide her in the paths of daty, morality and religion! Tell it not in Massachusetts! We shal! think it our duty, friend Goodwin, to give her this instruction; and we trust nine years labor in the cotton, tobacco and corn field will not intervene to prevent it. prevent it.

I would charitably hope thou wrote that letter without much reflection; for Milly says thou art not so bad as thou used to be—that thou hadst not administered discipline (flogging) to her for something over a year, which thou used to do with thy own hand. This, certainly, looks like an amendment. I hope and trust thou will continue to amend, and will not only give physical freedom to all unand will not only give physical freedom to all un-der thy control, but will also give them that moral and religious instruction, which shall lead them

into that liberty wherewith Christ will make them Sincerely, thy friend and well-wisher, AN ABOLITIONIST. New-Bedford, 10th mo. 11th, 1844.

The Imprisoned Walker.

South Abington, Nov. 7, 1844. FRIEND GARRISON:

bondage, and declared all men were created free and equal, our northern men must march with loaded guns and fixed bayonets against our own brethers and countrymen, unjustly deprived of everything that can be dear to man, and morder and destroy the sessons of God, who rebel against tyrants that steal their wives and children, and deface, crush and destroy the immortal mind which distinguishes man from the beasts that perish. It cannot iong be, the tame and submissive tools of the southern share the boasting sons of New-England will submit to be the tame and submissive tools of the southern share the destroy the immortal mind which distinguishes man from the beasts that perish. It cannot iong be, the tame and submissive tools of the southern share the destroy the immortal mind which distinguishes man from the beasts that perish. It cannot iong be, the basts that perish. It cannot ingo be, the southern share the destroy the immortal mind which distinguishes man from the beasts that perish. It cannot ingo be, the basts that perish. It cannot to go the total the southern share the destroy the southern share to destroy the immortal mind which distinguishes man from the beasts that perish. It cannot ingo the total the southern share the destroy of the southern share the destroy the share the share the destroy the sha

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath W. A. Dunn, Hellowen D. S. Grandin, Brunswick. New-Hampshine.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wil-liam Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford Vernont.—John Bement, Poodstock;—Rowland

Vennort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland Vennort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newburg;
Jno. L. Lord, Newburgport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton,
J. Charch, Springfeld;—John Levy, Lovell,—Josinh V. Marshall, Dorchester and viesning;—Richard.
C. Fronch, Fall River; Isane Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymonth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—W. C. Stone, Waterlown;—A Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Forkins, Lyan;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph L. Noyre, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.
Rinder-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Pavetucket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warwick.
[LT] For a continuation of this list, see the lastpage lastcolumn.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 725.

candidates of the two great political parties are false to humanity—pro-slavery. But what is it to support a pro-slavery church and clergy?

Mr. Moody received but very little encouragement here from the Liberty party. He collected about forty dollars, principally from old organizationists. There is no life-giving energy to the Liberty party—it kills the man, morally. Politics is with its adherents, 'the end of the law for righteousness.' But even politically, here, they are not active and awake to the subject of slavery. Lewis Clarke has been lectures in Hanson, and found not more than fifteen or twenty voters present. Mr. Leavitt has boasted of his nineteen thousand subscribers to his three months' Emancipator; but if they are not read and sought after with more greediness by his other subscribers, than they are by those here, I can tell him they will do but little good. A bundle of them comes to this place, and there they lie, day after day, and sometimes weeks, before they are called for. The receiver of them informed me that he never was so troubled to get papers to subscribers, as he was these Emancipators. The Liberators are taken from the office immediately, and are read, I can assure you, with avidity.

Yours for the truth, H. H. BRIGHAM.

Sympathy Meeting at Andover.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the friends of umanity, in Andover, was held at the Baptist meet-nouse, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, for the enefit of Capt. Jonathan Walker, of Harwich. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Corbitt.

Corbit.

Prayer was offered by the writer.

The meeting was addressed by Loring Moody,
Esq., chairman of the committee of citizens at Harwich, giving a history of Capt. Walker for several
years past, and his final arrest and imprisonment in
Pensacola, Florida. After his address, which was
listened to with attention and interest, the writer inroduced the following preamble and resolutions,

troduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, the obligation is binding upon man, 'to love his neighbor as himself,' and to regard the rights of all men as his rights; and whereas, the existence of a state of things in this country does set at nought the above precept, making it a crime to do to others as we would have them do to us; and whereas, we have the most explicit demonstration of the exceeding sinfulness of holding our fellow-beings in bondage; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the first and most important duty we owe as Christians and as men, to our God,

duty we owe, as Christians and as men, to our God, our country, and the cause of humanity, to use all the influence Heaven has bestowed upon us, to the extent of, our ability and the guidance of an enlightened conscience, for the immediate abolition of American slavery.

Resolved, That as Florida is a territory of the

Resolved, That as Florida is a territory of the United States, and, consequently, under the control of the general government, having imprisoned one of our fellow-citizens, (taken upon the high seas,) for obeying the law of God, and doing an act of kindress, deserves to be looked upon by the civilized world as a nation favoring piracy and robbery.

Resolved, That we sympathize with those in bonds as bound with them, and that those who have fallen among slaveholders in defence of the rights of the oppressed, have a claim upon us as Christians to as-

oppressed, have a claim upon us as Christians to as-sist them, and their suffering families; and as far as any such have been left to suffer within the knowl-edge of those who profess to be abolitionists, it is a reproach to the cause of abolition, and to all such

abolitionists.

The writer supported the above resolutions in a short speech, and was followed by Mr. John Smith and Wm. Jenkins, tried friends in the anti-slavery cause, and known by their generous contributions to

the cause, whenever presented.

A contribution was taken of \$17 10 for the aid of Capt. Walker, after which, a committee of seven was appointed, to be called the 'Walker Committee,' to solicit aid for Capt. Walker, and all who might be heaven't into similar size was to see the capt.

brought into similar circumstances.

Voted, That the above resolutions be forwarded to

the Liberator, Emancipator, Boston Recorder, and Massachusetts Ploughman, for publication.
Yours, in behalf of the meeting,
And in the cause of humanity,
J. M. H. DOW.

Andover, Nov. 20, 1844

Who is an Abolitionist?

The term is so commonly in use in our lives and in our pages, that its answer merits a little consideration. It has been well remarked by another, that 'Success may well predicted of a cause which the selfish and the timid have joined.' But success may be delayed, if such are by general consent allowed to be shellitimist.

be abolitionists.
'Who is an abolitionist?' Not necessarily he who has freed his own slaves. Many a man has done it to swell the triumphs of the Colonization Society; which makes alaveholding in general safe. Many another, because abolitionists have created a public opinion which he dares not disobey; and still a stronger motive does there now exist for the act, in the political and sectarian 'capital' to be made of it in this fourteenth year since the inception of the enterprise. It is a just deed, but it does not entitle a man to the character of an abolitionist. It may be performed by one as hostile as a slaveholder to our enterprise, and who is busily engaged in endeavors to subvert it. He is not necessarily an abolitionist, though he is necessarily degrading the man of color, who is busy in keeping up exclusive schools and churches for him.

Nor is he necessarily an abolitionist who gives stronger motive does there now exist for the act, in

man of color, who is busy in keeping up exclusive schools and churches for him.

Nor is he necessarily an abolitionist who gives his time to the aid of single fugitives, or his substance to the purchase of their children. The former of these acts is a humane and benevolent one, though in its nature, owing to the necessary secrecy of its performance, and its tendency to relieve the glutted market, not often beneficial, even indirectly, to the cause. The latter, however benevolent the will of the purshaser, is certainly not a beneficent act. Nothing positive has been effected, even for one individual. The burden of slavery has been simply shifted from one shoulder to another. The price of one slave has been put into the hand of the slaveholder to purchase another with, and a sanction given to the guilty nation of property in man. Whether the general rule may admit of exceptions, by reason of peculiar relations or circumstances, as, for example, in the case of a child having his father, or the father his child, it is not necessary to our present purpose to decide. But it is certainly the very last way in which it is possible to ing his father, or the father his child, it is not necessary to our present purpose to decide. But it is certainly the very last way in which it is possible to abolish slavery, to open a new channel for the trade which shall be esteemed a holy one;—to make it better worth a man's while to breed children for

better worth a man's while to breed children for sale;—to ensure a rise in the Southern market, by the tempting offers of Northern phrilanthropy.

The true abolitionist, who saves a single victim in an unexceptionable manner, is ever aware that he has done nothing thereby to weaken the system. He does it with those painful tears which spring from the same source whence we may suppose flowed those of Jesus at the grave of Lazarus:—

O'erwhelming thoughts of pain and grief Over his sinking spirit sweep;— What boots it gathering one lost leaf, Out of you sere and withered heap, Where souls and bodies, hopes and joys, All that earth owns or ain destroys, Under the spurning hoof are cast?

A few words, we trust, are not misplaced on these points. Because a man is not a demon, it does not follow that he is an abolitionist. Let all who are so, be faithful to their principles, and constant in their promulgation, and they may depend upon the very slaveholder, with all his tyrannical feelings on his heart, to emancipate his alayes; and upon the

No! Let Texas work out, as she is working out,

The true sons of Texas do not wish to be annexed;

All a mistake. Jones is in favor of annexation.

Imprisonment of Rev. Mr, Fairbanks and Miss

Webster.

A fair daughter of the Green Mountain State

in prison! Where? In the chivalrous State of Kentucky, city of Lexington, almost in sight of the shades of Ashland. For what? On the charge of Where? In the chivalrous State

stealing slaves, and two similar charges and indict-ments have been found, and held to bail in the mod-

erate sum of five thousand dollars, and for the want

statement of the facts, and can be relied on, as com-

and is now confined in jail at Lexington, Ky., charged with breaking the slave laws of that State, is a daughter of Mr. Benajah Webster, of Ferrisburgh,

Vt. She was engaged as a teacher in a seminary. The Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who is now in prison, and in irons, in the same jail with Miss W., and

upon the same charges, is a Methodist minister, wno, while visiting Lexington, boarded in the same

wno, while visiting Lexington, boarded in the same house with her. Mr. F. preached once in the Con-

gregational church in Lexington, while there, to the acceptance of his audience; and soon after, three

slaves were missing. A reward was offered, and every effort made to find them, without success;

at one o'clock at night, and the inspection of her trunk demanded, which she acceded to without ob-

ves. G. D. JEWETT.

27 NEW BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

A Voice from England.

Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held at No. 27 New Broad-street, on Friday, Oct. 4, 1844,

principles, which deprives nearly three millions of human beings of their personal rights; or to the

atrocity of its practice, which subjects them to the

press their sympathy with those devoted friends of humanity, Messrs. Work, Burr and Thompson, who

are now suffering a lengthened imprisonment amo felons, in one of the jails of the State of Missou

assure these christian philanthropists that they consider the cause for which they are now incarcera-

ted, as honorable to them as men and as Christians;

and the laws under which they have been con-demned, as utterly disgraceful to a civilized com-

munity, and in the highest degree repugnant to the

of the committee.
THOMAS CLARKSON, President.

soul, he commenced preaching the gospel, and be came pastor of the Presbyterian church at Danville

kentucky. He was famous for his revival labors in that State and in East Tennessee. About thirteen years ago he removed to Missouri, where he become warmly interested in the manual labor system of education, and founded Marion College for this object. After the abolition movement had gained considerable influence he exherced it and was diven for

powered him, at the age, we believe, of about 51 years.—Morning Chronicle.

TEXAS AND OREGON. A Washington correspo dent of the N. Y. American writes:
'Some Polk men, who have the run of the White

House, report that the immediate annexation of Texas, and the claim for the whole of Oregon, will be pressed. If so, the country must lay its account with war both with Mexico and with England.

Danville,

On behalf of

JOHN SCOBLE, Secretary.

g from good authority. Miss Delia A. Webster, who has been arrested

VERGENNES, Nov. 4, 1844.

A TEXAN.

and our motto now is-Leave us alone.

very pro-slavery community to help off the fugitives, and buy their children for them. There are various other descriptions of men who rise to mind upon the consideration of this question. There is he who is anxious to prove that the abolitionists are the calumniators of the Church, by procuring the passage of infructuous resolutions. There is he who walks to and fro in the earth, brushing the anti-slavery garments of the ministry, while he hardens their pro-slavery hearts. There is he, heretofore well known to all his neighbors as hostile to the cause, whose obscurity is flattered by the chance of a year's immortality in the embalming leaves of a newspaper, os the candidate of a third party. There is he who looks upon the cause as on a level with who looks upon the cause as on a level with the other benevolent societies in its capacity of pay-ing salaries;—a carcass for hungry crows to fatten upon; he, whom even a slaveholder may despise—

A prim pert prater of the northern race, Guilt in his heart, and famine in his face."

One who in his disappointment, that the cause has no reward in stores for its advocates, but demands on the contrary, every effort and sacrifice, considers himself a wronged individual, and becomes, in the nimself a wronged individual, and becomes, in the guise of friendship, its deadliest enemy. There is the quack of the body politic, who thinks it enough to keep the influence of Slavery south of Mason and Dixon's line. There is the manufacturer of political notoriety for unknown candidates: the builder of churches and religious societies in the name of Anti-Slavery, the object of which is not to strength-en it, but to draw strength from it; not to serve, but To all these, however fair their disguises or however specious their claims, we deny the no of abolitionists; for there is no tendency in their proceedings, and for the most part no wish in their hearts, to abolish slavery. But there are others still, who claim with these the name. There are the men whose religion has eaten up their humanity; with whom forms overlay facts; whose Sunday, like a great cancer, is killing the whole week. With them pro-slavery is piety, and anti-slavery infidelity. The notions of these men are so narrow as to prevent progress: but as a counterbalance in the opposition, there are, on the contrary, those who, like the drunken man, find the road for wide to see the drunken man, find the road too wide to go forward upon. It is the malady alike of students and ward upon. It is the malady alike of students and of unlearned men, to labor to show their wisdom and their independence by refusing to mix with other men on a footing of equality. Men so disposed can pick pride alike out of learning or the lack of it; and such, liberal exon to bigotry, sometimes come among us, claiming to be abolitionists. We cannot, if we would, help entertaining a different opinion of them. In common with the good old Speciaion of them. In common with the good old Specta-tor, we 'never think it clever to call physic a mean study, or law a dry one. Nor by parity of reasoning do we conceive a minister to be, ex-officio, a hypocrite, or a Calvinist a bigot. Infidelity we perceive is not necessarily anti-slavery, any more than orthodoxy; (though the pertinacity with which pro-slavery or-thodoxy declare them to be identical, might deceive the careless;) and we are constrained to disbelieve in that type of soi-disant abolitionism which argues haracter from his creed, or his want of one Many persons, some of good qualities, we not unfre-quently come in contact with, who, in virtue of spasms of ill-directed sympathy, without much pre-tence to principle, would fain be thought abolitionists. When the sun comes up with a fervent heat, they wither away, because there is no depth of earth Then there are the artists, who look upon the vigil and the battle of this cause, simply as a good subject for the pen or pencil: and the quietists, who are continually talking of being 'led into green pastures, and by still waters'-who dwell much, and with terror, on ' the divisions among abolitionists: as if those who understand each other thoroughly, and yet disagree, can possibly both be seeking the same thing. They deprecate struggle and strife; as if this life were, or ought to be anything but a scene of strennous endeavor; or the Christian cause itself, other than a battle; or the Gospel of Christ, aught in its effects, but a sword. None of these are abolitionists, though, if those who are such, are careful to take warning by their deficiencies, they will be used instrumentally in the provisions of Divine Providence for the accomplishment of its purposes of freedom. 'Who, then, are the abolitionists?' replies the

listener, 'Is there indeed one by such rigid defini-tions?' What matters it? Do our definitions alter the nature of things? "Can this work be wrought" out but by the rigor of abolitionism, such as our negatives have described it, shaping and regulating the chaotic elements, which, because they have seen it and been with it, assumes its name? Who that has a sparkle of right feeling would wish to bend the rectitude of truth and righteousness, to save from condemnation his own weakness? What matters it how few this estimate makes the real a liar :' let the standard still be just, though ify it. Narrow still let the way be, though re are that find it. Still let hi m only be a counted an abolitionist, who possesses

A soul supreme in each hard instance tried— Above all pain, all anger, and all pride; The rage of power, the blast of public breath,— The last of lucre, and the cread of death.

Still though he be alone, call only him an aboli tionist who never shrinks from charging with the forlorn hope; who, having done scrupulously right man shall say of asking no priviledge but to be

The first in shame and agony; The meanest in the lowest task

that Freedom and humanity demand; who would blush to be less disinterested than the movers of bloody revolution, in that revolution of moral senti-ment to which he gives his life. 'Que mon nom soil fletri! he exclaims: 'let my name perish to this cause of God and the people ride glori-

And when, from the sharp-witted merchant of change, and the needy politician, and the good-enough-sort-of-man in his pleasant home, and the litterateur in his library, and the clergyman in suit of unimpeachable black, and the selfish beauty her boudoir, rises the uncomprehending cry, - Fa-naticism!"—the true abolitionist feels in that very voice, the assurance that what such call fanaticism must be the sacred duty of a true brother of man-kind.—[Eleventh Annual Report of the Boston Fe-male Anti-Slavery Society.]

From the Christian World.

The American Unitarians and Slavery. LEICESTER, Nov. 14th, 1844.

Mr. Geo. G. Channing:
Dear Sir—The circumstances which led to the DEAR Sia.—The circumstances which led to the writing of the following letter are sufficiently explained in the letter itself. It will be perceived that it was designed to be published in England, a year ago. It was read at one of the meetings of our ministers, called at Berry street 'yestry last winter, to consider the address of the British ministers respecting slavery. Its publication here has been several times suggested to me, but never distinctly asked for till within a few days. I have never sought its sublication has do not not feel dispensed to several publication, but do not not feel disposed to refuse the requests which have now been made, that I would

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

GENEVA, Oct. 9th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR: I received, at Frankfort, your kind letter, and should sooner have replied to it, but the rapidity of my journey has rendered it quite impossible. It af-fords me much pleasure to hear of the deep interest which so many of the British Unitarians feel in the great question of Slavery, as at present agitated in

great question of Slavery, as at present agitated in the United States, and particularly in the relation, which their brethren of like faith there sustain to it.

When I landed in your country, it certainly was with no expectation of being called publicly to express in it my opinion of American slavery. But it did not require a long acquaintance with English Unitarians, to convince me that they were not indifferent to the subject of slavery in the United States; that, on the contrary, a deep and inquiring interest that, on the contrary, a deep and inquiring interest was felt in it by many of them. I heard, with much satisfaction, that an eminent American Unitarian minister, while recently in your country, had had his attention repeatedly called to this subject. Under these circumstances, I could not but feel desirous that your views and onlyings might be known in that your views and opinions might be known in my own country. Accordingly, when, at the time of the annual meeting of your West of England Unitarian on. I was desired to address the crowded evening meeting, and the subject of American slavery was particularly allotted to me, I expressed the wish that those who wore present, and the Uni-tarians of Great Britain generally, might address an earnest appeal and remonstrance, on this subject, to ren in America. I said I had no doubt the such a remonstrance would be viewed, by some, as an overzealous act on your part; but that I believed the great body of American Unitarians would give

it a candid hearing, and that with them it would do | cold. This was a common and vary general obser

to me a most unwelcome and painful task, in my absence from my native land, and from those with whom I have associated, and with whom I have taken not only pleasant, but most profitable counsel, from my youth, to dwell upon what I deem her faults, or theirs. Moreover, there is something, in the very fact of uttering aught like reproof, which savors of an assumption of superiority, which I would wholly I feel willing to do otherwise, I could mention the ammer of some, venerable for years or for character, an assumption of superiority, which I would wholly deprecate, and have cause enough to avoid. God names of some, venerable for years or for character, knows how truly I have honored, and still honor, many who, for some cause which I cannot satisfactorily to myself explain, have taken no interest or I noting the above facts, I have done, so far as torily to myself explain, have taken no interest or part in the discussion of this mighty question, touching their brother's rights, his happiness, his entire moral condition. God knows if many of us have moral condition. God knows if many of us have the large of t not allowed our respect for these to blind us too long to their indifference to this matter, involving, as it does, the essentials of the Christian character, involving, as it does, the giving or the withholding all vored to write no word which should not be according rights of humanity, all the blessings and hopes ing to the truth. But I feel bound to add, that I of religion, to millions of our fellow-men in our very I do indeed believe that American Uniterious

ere speaking of them as a body) have been unfaithful to their religion, and untrue to those principles, of God's paternal character—His equal regard for mitting these few sentences to your charge, as you all to the human family, and the brotherhood of man, request, for publication. So much, or rather so litwhich they have been wont to claim as peculiarly characteristic of their own faith,—unfaithful to these, in the opposition or the indifference they have manifested to the anti-slavery question. It would be ciples which they profess. But I also do desire that unfair in me not to say here, sir, that my very premulations principles may have free course, that justice unfair in me not to say here, sir, that my very prem-those principles may have free course, that justice ises would be denied by Unitarians generally, in may be done to them, so far as man can do it, and America. The assertion there is common, and to be heard from the lips of nearly every one—We are every individual among us, that he has done what no friends to slavery,—we deem it a great evil,—we he could for the subversion of every form of injusare as much opposed to it as any one. So much as tice and iniquity, and for the establishment of Christ's are as much opposed to it as any one. So much as this, nearly every one feels it necessary to aver for himself. Assertions of this kind, however, as every one may see, are nothing worth, unless the word be trust you will be exert your unquestionable influsupported by deeds. And here it is, I believe, that our American Unitarian body, in common with near-ly every other so called religious body in the land, found ready to hear and weigh well who has been signally wanting. There has been with us, not perhaps a vehement and bitter, but still a and they must view it as the act of persons free strong and determined opposition to the introduction from those local connexions, which are often thought of the subject of anti-slavery, in any form, into the to warp the judgment, and give it an exclusive or influential Unitarian minister express the wish, that the subject of slavery might never again be men-tioned in the association to which he belonged. For a long time it was with great difficulty that any arti-cle of decided anti-slavery character could obtain me to be full of the very spirit of Jesus Christ him-admission into the Christian Examiner, and some self. How else can we show our gratitude to him? such were refused. A series of articles, prepared by a venerable and amiable minister, whose character every brother man, and for his sake, do what we and years entitled him to be heard, were proposed to the Christian Register, (then the only newspaper of and saved? 'Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the the Christian Register, (then the only newspaper of the denomination,) and were refused; the columns of that paper were sealed up against him; and, what is worse, this violation of what Unitarians have ever professed to contend for and highly to value,—the right of free discussion on moral and religious subjects,—passed with but little notice, and with scarce-ly a rebuke.

I rejuice to say that exposition of this character.

I rejoice to say that opposition of this character, bus, in our body, to the anti-slavery movement, has very much passed away. The 'Christian Examiner' is None of its readers can have failed to be interested by the able articles, on different points of the main by the able articles, on different points of the main by the able articles, on different points of the main by the able articles, on different points of the main by the able articles. from the pen of Rev. A. P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. This is perhaps the most en-couraging evidence of progress, in the present state of the question among us, as Unitarians. But it has not at any time been, as it seems to me,

Their great unfaithfulness has lain in this: that, with more than two millions of their fellow-countrymen in slavery, in a condition of uter degradation, bought, not taken the trouble to inquire what were the views soid, worked, fed, and treated generally like cattle, of either political party on the subject. In annexathey have done nothing, in any proportion to their tion, we saw only evil to us as a nation, and as an ability and influence, nothing to cause this national American citizen, actuated, we trust, by a true love They have refrained from lifting up the voice of righteous condemnation of the foul and wicked system, in the name of the religion they preach, and of the many of the religion they preach, and of the many of the religion they preach, and of the many of the religion they preach, and of the many of the religion they preach, and of the many of the Master who is dishonored and denied in the outrages committed on his brethren. They have feared
the agitation consequent upon a plain and direct utConstitution—because we have territory enough, and terance of Christian truth, touching this thing; and would not see our national treasury en they have failed thus to apply to the evil, the great and sovereign remedy which Almighty Wisdom has ritory we do not need, either to command respect afforded,—the 'truth as it is in Jesus.' Abolitionists and influence abroad, or to promote morality at afforded,—the 'truth as it is in Jesus.' Abolitionists and influence abroad, or to promote morality at maintain that that truth, faithfully and perseveringly uttered and applied, would cause, yea, will cause, this of slavery in our own country kept in countendace uttered and applied, would cause, yen, will cause, this out and applied, would cause, yen, will cause, this out and applied, would cause, yen, will cause, this out and perpetuated by this foreign auxiliary. As we all the hear this truth, if they who have vowed before God to be ministers of the religion of his ty grounds, so we do not now. We oppose it on the cause of the product of the product

manifest distrust of its effects?

I shall not be understood to say that this failure to apply the truth of Christianity to the existing institution of slavery among us, has been universally true of American Unitarians. The names of Dr. Chansing and Dr. Follen are well known in your product it will. We indulge a doubt. Beside the country; not better known as Unitarians, than as country; not better known as Unitarians, than as sober second thought' of the people of our country Country; not better known as contratans, that as some second mought of the people of our country, causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes.

The people of our country, causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes. The people of our country, causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes, and at a cause are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes. The people of our country, causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes. The people of our country, causes are in operation in Texas itself, to prevent causes are in operation in the operation causes are in operation causes are not as well known with you, but well known with us,—not ministers, only, but laymen, not men only, but women, who have labored long and well, through evil report and much ridicule, and perils of false brethren, with even more tangible evidence of the unpopular part they were espousing. It is a fact, which I hope I may be excused from naming with something of a feeling of pride, that some of the earliest, most unfliaching, most ready to give of their time, offorts, and money, and every way most trusty friends to the anti-slavery cause, have been, with deep solicitude. Should our lope be disaptrusty friends to the anti-slavery cause, have been, and still are, Unitarians. But in doing these things, pointed, we shall at least enjoy the satisfaction ari-

With such exceptions as these, I do beneve that the first the institution of slavery amongst us, and toward its the institution of slavery amongst us, and t

It is true that there are but a few of our ministers known that he is opposed to sanexation, and his who do not, occasionally, once or twice a year, it election may be considered the expression of the may be, bring the matter of slavery before the people public opinion of Texas on this subject. It is true that there are but a few of our ministers may be, bring the matter of slavery before the peo- public opini rnay be, bring the matter of slavery before the people, so far as to call it a great evil, to avow them selves its enemies, and to express the hope that it may be made to cease. But, as a general rule, so far as my knowledge and inquiry have extended, founded on any attachment to us. It results from this language has been accompanied, as an offset, with a sharp rebuke of the abolitionists, for their vehemence, their intolerance, and their ultraism,—for in that word, I believe, their sins may be summed up; of the effect of such kind of preaching, every one can judge. I have reason to believe that the effect of such kind of preaching, every one can judge. I have reason to believe that the effect of such silicious to slavery is to guide the appropriate the control of such silicious to slavery is to guide. effect of such allusions to slavery is to quiet, not quiet, not quieten, the conscience. I do believe, tat whatever of a healthy and sound public spirit now exists among us, touching this subject, is owing, under God, to the persevering, fearless ulterance of anti-

Some will doubtless think that it has been with good reason that their American brethren have disliked what they have deemed the vehement and uncompromising spirit of many abolitionists. But these will also doubtless feel that no such objection could surely exist to the anti-slavery efforts and appeals of such men as William E. Channing and Charles Follen. Alas! for our true honor, as a denomination. Whan Dr. Channing first made it known, by a timely and vigorous act, that he was not one of the number who thought slavery was to be brought to an end by letting it alone, that moment did the zealous admiration of many for him become

cold. This was a common and vary general obsergood. I was confident, also, that the spirit with which you would put forth such an address would entitle it to such a hearing. I believe that you felt, as I did, that Great Britain had too recently given freedom to her own slaves, to warrant her sons in addressing their American brethren in words of bitteness or taunting. I was happy to find that the wish I thus expressed, met with a cordial response from very many present. Subsequently, at a meeting in Glasgow, I ventured to repeat the same wish. On my arrival in Dublin, it was with no small pleasure that I learned that the Unitarians there, without waiting for hint or suggestion from any one, had already acted in this matter, and that a Committee of several gentlemen, among whom were Rev. Dr. Drummond and James Haughton, Esq. had prepared an address to the Unitarians in America, on the subject of the slavery, and had sent it to the care of a much esteemed brother in Boston.

It has repeatedly been said to me that, in order that a document, of the kind above spoken of, might be signed with a proper understanding of the question at issue, some farther information, was needed by the great body of Unitarians in Great Britain. That information, in a thorough and perspicuous manner, I do not presume to think I can give, without a single document or memorandum at hand, to which I can refer. But to some a most unwelcome and painful task, in my absence from my native land, and from those with whom I have associated, and with whom I have taken.

I have felt unwilling in this communication to intention to incompliance of the task. I have felt unwilling in this communication to intention to incomplained of it less.

I have felt unwilling in this communication to intention to intention to incomplained of it less. We well know that the United States will neverpermit an European power to disturb us. It is the declared policy of the American government, and
would be justified by every consideration of selfpreservation and necessity. This is all we can ask
—all we could gain by annexation.

On the contrary, the establishment of a new republic would be a proof of the progress of freedom
—a new illustration of the power of men to rule
themselves by a representative form of covernment themselves, by a representative form of government—and an example to the world of the strength of

Unitarians in Great Britain could act, in a onne communication to their brethren of like faith in America, on the topic of slavery. I have endeaope no one will act solely upon the ground of what have written. It is but just that an opportunity should be given to refute any of my statements should any one consider it worth while to undertake request, for publication. So much, or rather so lit-tle, as this I may say,—that I would not knowingly say a word, unjustly, to the derogation of my breth ren. I do honor them. I honor and love the prin dy to hear and weigh well what you shall There has been with say. They will assuredly view it as the act of friends,

> in passing through Berne, in Switzerland, a few self. How else can we show our gratitude to him? What can we do for him, save to recognize him in

Believe me, dear sir, With the sincerest respect and esteem, Your friend, and brother in the faith, SAMUEL MAY, JR.

From the Salem Observer.

Texas.

But it has not at any time been, as it seems to me, with active opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, that American Unitarians are chiefly to be charged, the project was first broached, we spoke out against

they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have been looked upon coldly, and have not estable they have not es

osed to annexation. We have territory enough to form an empire, and slavery truth by those who have taken the scorned Union, and though we should rise to the first rank ame of sholitionists.

in a commercial and agricultural point of view, we Some will doubtless think that it has been with should be the playthings of an often excited and tur-

It is, in my judgment, far better that we should | THELIBERATOR have two great republics, in propinquity and alliance, than to have only one. The farther the United States extend themselves South, the more heart-burning will there be at the North. We want no canker eat-

ing at our hearts, but friendship and equality anima ng both countries. We well know that the United States will never

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1844.

County Meeting at Marbiehead. The quarterly meeting of the Essex County An Slavery Society was held at Marblehead on the 4th instant, and was highly interesting. Resolutions of a stringent character were discussed, respecting the three political parties; but as the election is over, we deem it annecessary to print them at this late hour. The annual report, which is given below, was read by Ad-—and an example to the world of the strength of republican principles. Annex Texas to the Union, for publication. An interesting skatch of his evenpe and it is a confession of our weakness—of the fee-bleness of republican principles—and the necessity of our leaning upon some powerful nation for supdison Davis, the Corresponding Secretary, and adopted the case of Jonathan Walker to the consideration of the meeting in a very touching manner, and was hearther own salvation. The trials and troubles we are ily responded to Those who participated in the disencentering, are necessary to the formation of our cussions were C. L. Remond, Henry Clapp, Jr., F. national character, and to the fostering of those vir- Douglass, J. N. Buffum, Abel Tanner, John A. Innis, tues, without which no nation can be great or re- Addison Davis, and others. A correspondent write - The meeting passed off with the greatest enthusiaem and tremendous cheering, and will undoubtedly they desire to rise by the efforts of industry and patriotism, and they seek a friendly alliance with, not an absorption by, the United States.

The election of Mr, Jones tells the whole story, Tenth Annual Report of the Essex County

A. S. Society.

In presenting its annual report, the Essex Count Anti-Slavery Society would take occasion to congret ulate the members on the fact, that the Society was never in a more flourishing condition. Notwithstanding all that has been done by the enemies of human freedom to mulign and slander us, we still stand fire in our ranks, adhering with unbending tenacity to those great principles with which we first startedwith a firm reliance on the power of truth-

Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying'assured by Him who cannot lie, that the right shall ultimately prevail, that slavery shall die, that every of which, is now incarcerated in a loathsome prison, ultimately prevail, that slavery shall die, that eve to await her trial next March. The following is a yoke shall be broken, and every bondman set free.

When we take a retrospective view of the antislavery movement, we can but thank God, and take courage at the rapid strides its principles have made. Fourteen years ago, and there was not a voice heard in all the land to speak one word for the suffering bondman. As regards the wrongs and outrages committed on two and a half millions of slaves in our land, the nation was as silent as the grave. There was, indeed, a talk about oppression, but it had no reference to the Southern slave. 'We could talk feelingly of the wrongs pernetrated upon the poor Greeks. but we forgot that the 'Greeks were at our own doors.' We heard the fourth of July orator,' as he talked long and loud, and eloquently, of our 'glorievery effort made to find them, without success; and upon this failure, suspicion rested upon Mr. F., with the sound of the spirit-stirring drum, the eardiss Webster was waited upon by the authorities piercing fife, the loud baying of the 'deep-mouthed cannon,' and the united shouts of the people from Maine to Louisiana, as if the whole nation had con jection; and on the following day, (the 27th Sept.,) she was arrested and imprisoned, and has since had three indictments found against her, has been held bined to drown the cry of the perishing slave, that it

But, amidall this din and confusion, the wail of the to bail in the sum of \$5000, and now awaits her l, which takes place in March. We understand the main cause of suspicion bondman' was distinctly heard, mingling itself with the acclamations of the people. We heard the rattling against her, consists of a letter, alleged to have been found among her papers, speaking of her acquaintance with Mr. F., while boarding at the same shrill note of the 'ear-piercing fife' was not able to dualinance with Mr. F., while boarding at the same house with her, and of general remarks about slavery; and last, though perhaps not least, that she happens to be a northern lady.

Miss Webster is a respectable young lady, of a worthy family, well educated, and of fair talents, and of the shrick of the mother, from whom was torn the babes of her love. But who was there that gave heed to these things? The nation's conscience was seared as with a hot iron. Its ear was filled with gold dust. No one toponed his mouth for the dumb. gold dust. No one 'opened his mouth for the dumb.' and denies ever having uttered an abolition sentiment in Kentucky, except one time, when imperti- The morehant was poring over his ledger. He had nently being questioned on that subject, she said no time to think of the slave. The lawyer handed she wished the slaves were all back in Africa, and in his plea of nolo contenders, and heartlessly abandonshe would be willing to spend her days in teaching ed the slave to his fate. The priest was like a dumb them, for they had souls. Her father is well known by the citizens of Vergennes and Ferrisburgh, to have been always hostile to abolition in any form; and Levite of old, he passed by on the other side, and Levite of old, he passed by on the other side, indeed, has been noted for his ultra opinions on this when he saw his wounded and bleeding brother that Miss Webster was poor, dependant wholly on her this. For, as the Roman woman, Tullia, in her cahad fallen among thieves. It was even worse than Miss Webster was poor, dependant wholly on ner own exertions for support. Should she be found innocemi, as we doubt not she will be upon trial, she
is wholly ruined in her circumstances, by the heavy
expense which her defence will entail upon her, as
we understand the attorney's fees of her lawyers
amount to between seven hundred and a thousand
dollars! Surely this is Southern chivalry, with a
vengeance.

this. For, as the Roman woman, 1 unia, in her eageness to be the first to salute ber husband king, had
her chariot driven over the dead body of her father,
whose murder she had procured; even so the clergy
of our land, in their eagerness to get the loaves of
power, were driving their heavy laden cars of sectarian bigotry and strife directly over the mangled corpse
vengeance. vengeance.

The charge of 'negro stealing,' as it is termed dress was beengitered with her father's blood, whe The charge of 'negro stealing,' as it is termed by the Kentucky jailor, amounts to nothing more than a supposition of being an abolitionist. A supposition of our to king, so the priests of our land, when they came together in their solemn assemblies, impiously to salute the King of Heaven, were found with their garments all dripping with the blood of their enslaved brethren. course, have been personally concerned in enticing

seemed to have abandoned the slave to his fate, all at nce a clarion voice was heard, calling upon the nation to arouse itself from its slumbers, to cease plundering At a meeting of the committee of the British and the slave of his rights, to take its iron beel from the necks of two and a half millions of bondmen, to im mediately break every yoke, and let the oppressed go George Stacy, Esq., in the chair, It was resolved, unanimously, That considering the enormous wickedness of American slavery, whether viewed in relation to the iniquity of its free. The nation, like the sluggard in his sleep, no wishing to be disturbed in its guilty slumbers, cried as with a united voice, ' Let us alone !' Hust thou come o torment us before our time? 'Put out that light!

But still that clarion voice replied, "I will not retract-I am in earnest-and I WILL

BE HEARD

deepest degradation and misery; this committee feel it to be their duty, publicly and warmly to ex-The banner, bearing for its motto, Immediate, us conditional emancipation,' was unfurled to the breeze and the people were called upon to rally beneath it ferons, in one of the jairs of the state of amsourt, for having attempted to aid some of their enslaved 'ample folds,' to do battle for the thrall. Few were countrymen in their escape from bondage; and to ready to obey the summons. It was not long, however, before a band of true-hearted friends were found who gladly engaged in this enterprise. Then came the tug of war.' The demon of pro-slavery wa aroused throughout the land. The abolitionists were every where subjected to the most infamous slanders. munity, and in the highest degree repugnant to the spirit and precepts of the gospel.

Resolved, unanimously, That this committee feel it to be their duty, publicly and warmly, to express their sympathy with those devoted friends of humanity, the Rev. Charles T. Torey and Capt. Jonathan Walker, who are now incarcerated in the prisons of Maryland and West Florida, for having aided, or expressible and was a set of the side o attempted to aid, some of their enslaved countrymen ceremony, pelted with eggs and brickbats, their printin their escape from bondage; and to assure these ing presses were destroyed, thomselves cruelly christian philanthropists that they consider the cause for which they may hereafter be called to suffer, as scourged, and one, at least, of their number, cruelly for which they may hereafter be called to somer, as murdered by a bloodthirsty mob. The gallant mover the laws under which they are to be arraigned, as of the enterprise was mobbed in the city of Boston, utterly disgraceful to a civilized community, and in in open day, by a mob of five thousand 'gentleme heat degree repugnant to the spirit and pre- of property and standing'-being dragged through the streets, and the only means by which his life could be preserved, was to incarcerate him in the jail of that city. It seemed as if all classes had entered into a competition to see which could manufacture the most lying slander against the abolitionists, while the DR. NELSON IS DEAD .- Dr. David Nelson, the vocabulary of Billingsgate was completely exhausted founder and head of the Mission Institute, Quincy, Ill., died on the 16th of October, of apoplexy. Dr. to overwhelm them in a storm of the vilest epithets. No lie was too mean, no slander too contemptible for N. was a native of Virginia, but resided many years the use of these ' friends of free institutions, in Tennessee, where he practised as a physician.— He was at this time a bold infidel. On embracing the Christian faith, which he did with his whole Such was the commotion produced in this nation by

the simple utterance of sentiments which its own Declaration of Independence declares to be 'self-evi-

dent. And while all this strife and tumult were going on where were the guardians of the public weal whose business it was supposed to be, (mistaken sup position!) to guard the public morals-namely, the elergy? Let facts answer. As a body, they were ble influence, be embraced it, and was driven from found 'consenting with inneres, Missouri to Illinois, where he established the Missouri to Illinois, which is the missouri to Illinois to Illinois to Illinois, which is the missouri to Illinois most violent opposers of the cause

> than stall-fed priests! They are like the dog in the manger-they will neither speak themselves, nor suffer those to speak who would do so. Alas for the slave, when no one else appears to plead his cause ! Such was the position of the clergy at the commencement of this movement. And the press of the country, where was that at this trying hour-this hour

Alas for humanity, if it had no other advocated

big with the fate of the slave? Like the p politician, it was found arrayed on the All its influence was thrown against ists—the religious press as well as the secr more so, if possible. In fact, all seels and all seemed to thirst for the blood of the abe and they were every where evilly spoken

and their names cast out as vile before This was the state of things during the fig of the anti-slavery movement. The prese of the anai-state of things in things that should have astonished the world. Who have anticipated the fact, that the preaching of trines, declared to be self-evident by the Dec of Independence, would raise such a c Who would have thought, that claiming equi for all, in a republic, would be like throwing a brand into a magazine? Yet such was the effect duced. By this we may learn, that to profes principles is one thirg; attempting to make a practical is quite another. We could very coolly our equality, and of the freedom of our gen ment and institutions. But, when we were upon to make the government in reality what it fessed to be, with what horror did the nation a the thought! It was well enough to say that men are created equal, if we in * rhetorical flourish, ' 'a splendid absurdity.' Butit w not safe to attach a meaning to those words, in formity with their import. The oppressive and blar South talks long and loud of liberty, yet the existent in her very midst, of the vilest system of slavery th ever was beneath the sun, shows her to be uthypocritical in this matter.

Such being the reception at first given to anti-size truths, we are led to inquire, how stands the mo now? Has the spirit of mobocracy ceased its opp tion? Have the clergy spoken out in favor of great movement? Has public opinion become char in this matter?

Those who have watched the progress of the us ment will require no answer to these question Those who are so unfortunate, (for it is really a mi fortune, if not a siz,) as to know not the facts, w expect an answer.

The determined few, who first enlisted in this fare, pushed it forward with a zeal and energy, sorely vexed its numerous enemies; and, in spin all the opposition that could be brought to against it, it has moved in 'stately grandour though every moment of its history has seemed a sis. The spirit of mobocracy has almost ceased. press has greatly changed its tone. The cle though, as a body, they do not speak out upon question, have nevertheless felt its power, and, to m emselves from the just censure of the humane a philanthropic, have been compelled to hide behir thousand 'refuges of lies.' Public sentiment has deed undergone a great change in regard to this ject. The man who, less than ten years ago, was arcerated in Leverett-street jail, to save him free

violence of five thousand gentlemen of property standing,' can now address an equal number of fellow-citizens in 'Old Fancuil Hall,' and be rest ed to by the cheers of the admiring multitude. ticians have been brought to bow their necks, ur lingly, no doubt, to this mighty movement. In of all their sneers, they have been compelled to tice the change in the people, and to act accordi Hence, the legislatures of some of the States done all the abolitionists have asked them to do Mass achusetts, not to name other States, the leg ture has erased from the statute book, every re of the slave code. And not only so, but it have a law, that renders it almost impossible that even gitive should be again taken from our soil. Before he anti-slavery movement began, if the flying fur tive took refuge among us, all the slaveholder to do, was to arrest him, and swear before some tice of the peace that he was his property, when could take him away without molestat can do no such thing, all State officers being forbid by law to render any aid to recenture the fire slave. The soil of Massachusetts, thanks to genius of universal emancipation, is now the asyl or the weary and toil-worn bondman, fleeing fr the land of democratic woman-whippers and ba

stealers. These facts and many more that we might add did the limits of this report permit, show that the ti-slavery gospel has not been preached in vain. should be borne in mind that, in this cause as i others, a great deal of labor is needed to prepare way. Many people taunt us with having done not ing, because they see slavery rampant in the land. Such do not understand the philosophy of reform. There would be just as much propriety in tauning the contractor of rail-road with having done to ing, when he had forded all the streams, levelle the hills, tunnelled all the mountains, filled all valleys, and graded the road for the rails, simply l cause the cars were not already running,-81 now is in taunting the abolitionists with having done nothing, simply because they have not done every-thing; for, in preparing the way for the car of hunts freedom, we have had streams of opposition to lot valleys of indifference to fill up, hills of avarice to level, and mountains of selfishness to tunnel through

Let it be borne in mind, then, that a great amount of preliminary labor has been done, of the kind that always has to be performed before any great revels tion can go on; and that the way is rapidly preparing

for the ultimate triumph of our cause Casting our eyes back over the fields through whi we have fought, let us, by the progress we have mit be nerved for the greater field that lies before us. For, notwithstanding so much has been already so complished, the great battle in the cause of hum freedom remains to be fought. The politician is ready, the moment he dares to do it, to cast our cause to the moles and the bats. The clergy, as a body, are still recreant to the cause of human freedom. They are still howling upon its track, like hungry beasts prey, or stealing stealthily on, in hopes to take it by rprise, and cast it to the earth, ere its friends aware. In proof of this, witness the combinati tered into by the priesthood in Massachusetts, to defeat the 'One Hundred Conventions.' A recent plat was set on foot by the clergy, particularly of the O thodox denomination, in the various towns in which the conventions were to be held, and, on the day before the convention in each of the towns, the clerg of that town preached against it, warning the peop to stay away from the meetings, as the persons conducted them were a band of infidels, whose real object was to destroy the Sabbath, the Church, etd the Ministry. This senseless cry of infidelity con with an ill grace from that class of persons, which il various reforms of the last few years have shewn to b those, of whom it may be truly said, ' They have stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in.'

We see, therefore, that it is no time for abol to be slumbering at their posts ! A vigilant foe is is the field. The devil never sleeps. He still find me mischief for his minions to perform. We have scarce time to congratulate each other on the victor already obtained. We must use the advantages ready obtained in obtaining greater. The field a ready won only gives more room on which to sund to do battle for human rights. Eternal vigilance a the price of liberty. Let us not be found without out

With all the light the anti-slavery movement h cast upon this subject, we are led to ask, why is it the such a system as that of American slavery, is still permitted to have an existence amongst us. thould naturally think, that when the people on really understood that such a system of abominating was in the land, they would rise, en masse, and her the monster back to the infernal pit, from whence it came. And yet we know it lives, and thrives, and grows fat upon the blood of its millions of mardeted victims. The rights of the slave are still trampled in

Any pale-fa The joys of The wife of may be out her more.
of another,
ment the in may see St. wards the d and unlovel star of hope before him. that the las is the clank and fettered his descend for the sam chain, and indeed, is hands of hit toil. We Oh! who His are the The tears

WHOI

the dust. f.

ult. He is

But we slave's con which he su vey a true weak and j guage that system, wo words that must needs Come Why does We are cha be some litt whence con who should Where are servatives o enlightening Where are

the walls of

warned the

To ask thes

swer them.

know that

any thing t

siavery, ha

be better un

engines by

and State. priests and work of ens There is that the Chi be easy to d more agains perishing al these long, it destitute o unworthy th into conside anti-slavery sing the doo passing prothe system brother's b! these inhum the good na out any rega into conside numerous to

Thieves.'

What is th

an institution

pinion, no

without incu

out from it,

Let us be the Church very charac on the antiwill we ceas We feel that in our power ry church. is the most vinity to it; is a divine i sition to do people, that and wretches pring of he empts to the nitigated ev would be fa cease its op

ome up bol

will soon for ions of an e So much ! ing a pro-sla the governm have suppos that this go that are crus tion of the quire volume ploy for the It carefully titution, per ue twenty y slave proper ground for t and pledgin slave, in or are aware to prove the

Nothing app sign that has too plain a o What, it
Are we to
slavery is co
to his fate,
stretches he

diate the Co.
outraged and
longer own
us to enclave guilty concer extend prote-long have we of putting or attempt to ri-door of the 10. 40

Bide of

Gret your

Who e

ing of do

ving a fire

profess god

make the

our govern

what it pre

liones au

Butit :

da, in co

existe

duvery the

be utterf

anti-slavery

its opposit

me changed

f the move.

questions, really a mis-

facts, will

in this was

in spite of ght to bear

andour on emed a cri-

cased. The

he clergy,

upon this

and, to save

humane and

ide behind

nent has in-

to this sule

ngo, was in

mber of his

be respondi

tude. Polis

ecks, unwil

nt. In spite

necordingly.

States bave

n to do. In

the legisla

very vestige

it has passed

at oven a fue

oil. Before

flying fugi-

cholder bad

re some jum

y, when be

n. Now he

the fugitive

the asylun

fleeing from

and baby

ght adduce

that the and

in vain. II.

ure as in all

prepare the

in the land,

of reform in tanatio

done noth

levelled all

, simply be

g,—as there having done

done every-ar of human ion to lurd,

of avarice to

nel through.

reat amount

he kind that

treat revolu-

ly preparing

rough which

have made,

s before us.

alrendy ac-to of human ian is ready, cause to the

dy, are still

ry beasts of They are

s friends are

nbination en-usetts, to de-

A recent plot

ly of the Or

ns in which

a, the elergy

g the people

persons who who who whose real

Church, and

ns, which the

shewn to be

. They have

to serve the

r abolitionist

lant foe is in

le still finds

n. We have

dvantages a

The field al-

rich to stand

l vigilance

why is it that avery, is still

ngst us. We

e people once abomination

use, and harl

om whence it

thrives, and

of murdered

l trampled in

delity come

the man

the dust. He is still the subject of outrage and inall. He is not secure in his property, liberty, or life. pale-faced villsin may insult him with impunity. he joys of domestic life he is not allowed to know. The joys of his bosom he may not call his own. She not be outraged with impunity in his very presence, torn from him, and carried where he may never see fer more. The balies of his love are the property of another, and may be taken from him at any mo past the inhuman monster, who calls himself owner, pay see fit. What is life to him? ' His oun is cast you from heaven.' As he casts his eye forward toards the dim and shadowy future, all appears dark dunlovely. Clouds and darkness rest upon it. No of hope meets his eye, telling him he one day half be free. He sees nought but a life of bondage fore him. He looks to the grave, and feels conscious the last sound that shall full upon his dying ear the clank of the chain, as it falls from his galled of fettered limbs. He looks beyond, and sees that descendants, even to the latest posterity, must sufthe same ignoble bondage,-must went the same sin, and be exceristed by the same gory lash. Sud, deed, is the condition of the slave. He has nothage is nothing but a thing, a chattel personal in the sof his owner. His days are days of unrequited Wearisome nights are appointed unto him. oh! who can tell what days, what nights he spends, ndeless, waveless, noiseless, shoreless woe

His are the Greans that end not, the sighs that always sigh The tears that ever weep and over full, But not in mercy's sight."

But we will not attempt to give a picture of the ive's condition, or to describe the system under shich he suffers. We have no language that can conrey a true idea of its horror. Human language is ask and pointless, when applied to such a system. All the adjectives of reprobation, from every langasge that was ever spoken by man, applied to this stem, would not half describe its horrors. The words that should set this iniquity in its true light, must needs

Come glowing from the lips of eldest hell." Why does such a system continue in our midst? Is because the people lack knowledge of its iniquities? We are charitable enough to suppose that there may some little show of reason in such an excuse. But whence comes this ignorance? What are they doing, who should be spreading information on this subject? Where are the politicians, who profess to be the conpratives of the public weal? Are they engaged in alightening the people on this all-important subject? Where are the twenty-two thousand watchmen on he walls of Zion? Have they sounded an alarm, and arned the people of the coming of this dreadful foe? To ask these questions is, to every abolitionist, to anever them. All who know anything of this question now that both priest and politician, instead of doing my thing to enlighten the people upon the subject of very, have been and are still the greatest obstacles sith which we have to contend. Perhaps we shall shetter understood when we say, that the two great ngines by which the slave is crushed, are the Church and State. These are the tools in the hands of the riests and politicians, by which they carry on their notk of enslaving humanity.

There is little need of producing evidence to show,

but the Church, as a body, is pro-slavery. It would sonsy to show that the 'American Church is the alwark of American slavery.' Were there nothing nore against it than its indifference to the cries of the rishing slave, which have been ringing in its ears ese long, long years, that would be enough to prove destitute of common humanity, and, consequently, worthy the name of Christian. But when we take consideration its determined opposition to the islavery cause, manifested in such acts as clong the doors of its meeting-houses against the slave's ocates, its refusal to read anti-slavery notices, its sing pro-slavery resolutions, its labored defence of system of slavery, its receiving to its communion veholders, with their hands all dripping with their her's blood, thus giving christian character to einhuman monsters, its villanous attacks upon good name of abolitionists, slandering them with any regard to truth or decency-when we take

What is the duty of abolitionists with regard to such works of darkness.

colitionists, we are opposed merely to its pro-slacharacter. When the Church ceases its war uphe anti-slavery movement, then, as abolitionists, we cease our war upon the Church-not till then. feel that duty to the slave calls upon us to do all ur power to destroy all confidence in a pro-slavethurch. Of all the prope that sustain slavery, this he most powerful, for it gives the sanction of dinity to it : and, when men once believe that slavery s divine institution, they will have but little dispoion to do it away. We wish to keep it before the ople, that slavery is a system of concentrated crime wretchedness, the 'sum of all villanies,' an offog of hell. Any institution, therefore, that atis to throw the mantle of divinity over this tunsated evil,' must expect no mercy from those who d be faithful to the slave. The church must se its opposition to the anti-slavery reform, and up boldly to the work of freeing the slave, or it toon feel upon its defenceless head the execras of an enlightened public.

So much have we thought proper to say concern La pro-slavery church. And now, one word about government. Although we do not consider dipolitical action to be of that impurtance many e supposed it to be, we cannot overlook the fact, this government is one of the greatest engines are crushing the slave. To fully expose the sem of the government on this question, would rete volumes, instead of the small space we can en for the purpose in this report. Its history is one istant watchfulness for the interest of slavery. tarefully provided for it when it adopted its Con tion, permitting the foreign slave trade to continventy years, giving slaveholders representation on e property, making the whole country a huntingnd for them to catch their runaway slaves upon, pledging the whole people to fight against the in order to keep him in his chains. We aware that many attempts have been made prove the Constitution not to be pro-slavery. all the arguments yet put forth to prove this, gard as the veriest quibbling in the world .of appears plainer to us then the fact, that the ion was designed to protect slavery-a dethat has been faithfully carried out. The case is ain a one to be argued. It is hard for us too see to honest mind can doubt the pro-slavery char-

of the U. S. Constitution. What, it may be asked, are we to do in this case ! we to abandon the anti-slavery cause, because ry is constitutional? Must we abandon the slave his fate, because there is a piece of parchment hes between us and him? We think not. There her course we can pursue, and that is, to repu ste the Constitution. And this, in the name of the raged and crushed slave, we here do. We will no fer own allegiance to an instrument, which binds to enslave our brother. Too long have we been ly concerning him. Too long have we refused to of protection and shelter to the flying slave. Too tra we been armed to the teeth, for the purpose ing our prostrate brother to death, if he should opt to rise. Too long have we kept guard at the

held up the hands of those, who lacerate the bodies | ASTI-REPUBLICAN. Nothing can be plainer than | act of human enslavement.

larity of this Society, to take this stand. Yet we be- though the President elect by a very decided majority lieve it is the only consistent one we can take, and, of the electoral votes, has not received a majority believing this, will mointain it with all our might, all the votes cast by the people. He has obtain

ten motio of 'immediate, unconditional emanopation,' time in the several States, operates very pernicious-let us write in letters that all the world may read—'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!' Beneath of all sorts of 'political misrepresentations and tricks. the 'ample folds' of such a banner, and actuated by such principles as characterize the anti-slavery move- A Close Rus. Although Mr. Polk has received limbs of the prostrate slave, or perish in the attempt. seemed to be almost certain. Let us free our native land from the foul curse of this iniquitous system. It cannot be that this most beautiful land is to be forever cursed with slavery. In the Mountains for its monument, and pour out the eternal thunders of Ningara for its requiem? It cannot be. year, 603.

May we not add—it shall not be, that slavery shall

The ag continue longer to curse the land?

"Up, then, in Freedom's manly part, From grey beard eld to fiery youth, And, on the nation's naked heart, Scatter the living coals of truth,

Up now for Freedom-not in strife, Like that your sterner fathers saw, The awful waste of human life, The glory and the guilt of war. But break the chain, the yoke remove, And smite to earth Oppression's rod, With those mild arms of truth and love, Made mighty through the living God. Down lot the shrine of Moloch sink, And leave no traces where it stood, No longer let its ido! drink Its daily cup of human blood; But rear another altar there, To Truth and Love and Mercy given, And Freedom's gift and Freedom's prayer Shall call an answer down from Heaven.' ADDISON DAVIS, Cor. Sec.

Pecuniary Embarrassment of Father Mathew Information comes to us from the Emerald Isle, that Father Mathew, the world-honored friend of Temperance, and the special benefactor of Ireland, is overwhelmed with pecuniary difficulties,-to the amount of about forty thousand dollars, -incurred by his untiring and philanthropic efforts to redeem his native land from the terrible thraldom of intemperance, and to make her in sober truth, the First flower of the earth, and first gom of the sea.'

His expenditures in the good cause have been enormous, the details of which shed the brightest lustre on his brotherly sympathy and disinterested beneficence, and show in the most satisfactory manner the process by which the debt alluded to has been accuulated. His entire bankruptcy appears to have taken him by surprise, as well as his numerous friends, and must result in crushing him to the dust, unless they promptly step forward to his relief. A committee has been formed in Dublin to raise subscriptions and donations in his behalf, consisting of the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Devon, and many other distinguished individuals. No doubt co-operative measures will be taken in other parts of Ireland, in Scotland, and in England. But it will be seen that the smount to be raised is a very lerge one. Large as it is, many hands can make light work of it, as soon as it is resolved that the work shall be done; and it would be a burning disgrace to the teetotallers of the consideration all these things, and others too U.S. if they shiuld leave it to be borne by those on the erous to mention, we come to the conclusion that other side of the Atlantic. This offers them a most des well worthy the epithet, 'Brotherhood of sirable opportunity to present to Father Mathew a splendid testimonial of their appreciation of his wonderful labors in the cause of virtue, sobriety, and uniastitution? We hesitate not to say that, in our versal philanthropy. The effort should be, not merepriety of a public meeting being called in FANEUIL

> It is needless to say any thing in praise of the character of Theobald Mathew. He is at once an ornament and a blessing to the world, and richly deserving of a munificent remembrance in this, the dark hour of pecuniary trouble.

Social Reformer.

We owe a sincere apology to the editors and publishers of this very interesting and spirited sheet, for ty over all. not having given it an earlier notice in our columns. While it advocates the peculiar views of Charles Fon rier, respecting Industrial Associations, it is also de voted to Dietetic Reform, and gives friendly and efficient aid to the other reformatory movements of the age. It is published in Boston, at the very reasonable price of one dollar in advance for fifty numbers, and edited by John Allen and Joseph A. Whitmarsh Some halfa dozen numbers have been published, each of which contains much useful and instructive matter It is a paper which the workingmen ought to read and patronize, if they desire to see their condition improved, and a radical change effected in the present state of society. Whatever exception may be taken to some of the peculiar views expressed in the Social Reformer, the noble spirit of philanthropy, the manly courage, the freedom from party and sectarian trammels, the spirit of fearlers investigation, which characterize it, commend it to the support of those who are anxious to see the human race take their true position but a little lower than the angels,' instead of grovelling but a little above the brute creation. We shall Mr. Clay before the election, are renewing them now make extracts from it, occasionally, as we can find that he has been so signally defeated. But all thes

Herald of Freedom.

I am equally grieved and surprised at the tone of a lotter published in the last number of the Herald, bonor. rom the pen of my beloved friend Rogers, for which he enfeebled state of his health must be an apology le speaks of my 'suspicious' as having 'given the What! 'scuttle the Herald'! Why, the thought | ceed 60,000-a considerable difference. has never entered the mind of any of those who are barged with indulging it. There is but one feeling, one desire, one purpose, among us all—that is, that scribers are kindly reminded that we are in pressing the Hersla must and shall be sustained. The dispute need of our dues. Those in the city are specially re-To long have we kept guard at the with the Board siluded to, is another affair entirely, quested to call at 25 Cornhill, and settle their account of the slave's prison-house. Too long have we and I think can be assifactorily settled—why not?

and crush the souls of men, and read to atoms the that the made of choosing the President of the United tice of domestic life. We will do so no longer. Com- States by the electoral votes of the States, instead of pact or no compact-Constitution or no Constitution the vote of the whole people, is grossly anti-republi--we will not assist another moment in the damning can. By that mode it may happen that a small miwe are aware that it will add nothing to the popuknowing that we have truth on our side in 'the hot only about 54,000 popular votes more than Clay, (not contest for the right.'

Let us, therefore, 'bang out our banner on the outs' electural vote stands for Polk, 170; for Clay, 105. er walls,' and beneath that old, yet never-to-be-forgot- The choice of electors not being made at the same

ment, what can we not accomplish? Surely, with these principles we must prevail. Though fearful odds markable fact that if the latter had obtained less than are against us, yet we feel that one, truly imbued with six thousand additional votes at the polls in the Emanti-slavery feeling, 'can chase a thousand, and two pire State, he would have been elected President of put ten thousand to flight.' The slave's only hope for peaceful emargipation is in this movement. It is the over Mr. Polk! This must be insupportably aggravacountry's only hope of salvation. Let us not disapting to the Whige, whose chance of securing Newpoint those hopes. Let us strike the fetters from the York by a much larger majority, before the election,

A LARGE DEFECTION. The Liberty party vote in Madison county, N, Y., (Gerrit Smith's residence,) at eloquent language of another, we would ask, 'Did the the recent Presidential election, was 1311; in 1843, Almighty design to make this country the buriel-place of Freedom? Did He scoop out the great Valley of last year, 716. In Tompkins, this year, 272; last the Mississippi for its grave, pile up the Rocky year, 458. In Wyoming county, this year, 442; last year, 756. In Monroe county, this year, 437; last

The aggregate vote of the Liberty party, in the whole State, is rather less than it was last year-being 15,812 for Birney, and 15,148 for Alvan Stewart for Governor. The organs of the party talked confi dently of obtaining 25,000 or 30,000 votes. The party, while it has cast about as many votes as it did last year, has really lost ground, as compared with the entire vote of the State in 1844 and 1840; the increase this year over the vote of 1840, on electors, being 44, 689; on governor, 46,091.

The Liberty Press appears to be very thankful that nothing worse has happened. It is said of Whitefield, that, on seeing a man with a broken leg, he told the sufferer that he ought to be thankful that it was not his neck.

RETRIBUTION. 'S. W.' a Philadelphia correspon dent of the Emancipator, says- It was " the bas bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery," that has prostrated the two great rivals, Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay. A righteous retribution!' What, then, has given success to James K. Polk? His refusal to how the knee-his manly opposition to slavery-his regard for equal rights? How ridiculous The fact is, Henry Clay has lost his election, simply because he would not go so far and so rashly in the propagation and perpetuation of slavery, by the im ediate appexation of Texas, as James K. Polk, whose election is the triumph of the slaveholding oligarchy, For a similar reason, Martin Van Buren lost his elec tion, and was thrown overboard. 'S. W.' has, there fore, misstated the facts of the case, and paid a compliment to the liberty-loving spirit of the nation which it does not merit. He adds- The Whigs attempted to crush us, and smother abolition, in order to propitiate the South.' How did it happen that the Democrats made no such attempt, but were apparently on the most friendly terms with the Liberty party What is the meaning of the continual clamor of that party against the hostile spirit of the Whigs, while i says nothing of the opposition of the Democrats, who are unblushingly committed in favor of eternal slavery? Does not this fact glaringly demonstrate the political affinity of the Liberty party, and the com parative security which it gives to the slave system?

THE CLOVES FOOT ACLIN In a lotter, published in the Emancipator from James C. Jackson, editor of the Albany Weekly Patriot, we find the following significant paragraph :-

'Henceforth the Liberty party holds the Whig party its enemy forever; and the complete and full separation from its aims, its purposes, its political economy, its measures, and its men, is what, in my opinio is necessary to the self-preservation, the growth, and the ultimate success of the Liberty party.

As Mr. Leavitt does not express any dissent from mion, no one can give it countenance or support ly to extricate him from pecuniary embarrassment, but this declaration, it is fair to infer that he endorses it. It fully sustains our charge, that the warfare of the rom it, and have no fellowship with its unfruit- godlike work for many a year to come, should his in- pseudo Liberty party is not so much against the pro-Let us be fully understood here. We do not attack fellow-citizens feel a lively interest in this matter, and party itself-1 its aims, its purposes, its political econ-Church as such, but because it crushes the slave. take energetic measures to help liquidate the debt of omy, its measures, and its men -whatever it may one who has done so much for their beloved isle, and say or do, either in its local or general action, in be to exalt the character of Irishmen. It would mighti- balf of the anti-slavery movement! Not a word is ly redound to the credit of the friends of Temper- said or intimated about treating the Democratic party ance in this country, if they would strike hands in in the same hostile spirit, though its aims, its purpo this emergency without delay, and perform this deed | see, its political economy, its measures, and its men, of gratitude and respect in the spirit of a noble liber- are all included in one sentence-THE ANNEXATION ality. We beg leave respectfully to suggest the pro- or TEXAS, alias, the renewal of the SLAVE TRADE both foreign and domestic, and the extension and per-HALL, at which an example may be set and an im- petuity of SLAVERY !!! A . Liberty party, for pulse given to the good and benevolent in all parts of south!

> MAJORITIES. In New-Hampshire, Polk's plurali ty over Clay is about 9,500; majority over all, 5,300. In Illinois, his majority is estimated at 12,000 or 14. 000. In Mississippi, at least 6000. In Indiana, 2420.

> In Virginia, more than 6000. In New-York, 5,180. In North Carolina, Clay's majority over Polk 3945 ; in Tennessee, 200 ; in Kentucky, 11,000 ; in Connecticut, 2,991 plurality over Polk'; 1052 majori-

Discouraging. It does not appear that the aggre gate vote of the Liberty party, in the whole country, will be any larger this year than it was in 1843; while the other parties have conjointly increased their number nearly 400,000.

UTICA. The Liberty Press seems to have labored in vain for a whole year to increase the Liberty vote in Utica. Last year it was 120-this year ditto. Our only surprise, in view of the tone and temper of that venomous print, is, that the number was not greatly diminished. The vote in the county, (Oneida,) was less than in 1843.

SOUTH CAROLINA. So radically 'democratic' (!) is this State, that Whiggism can do nothing on its soil. What a biting satire on the very name of Democracy is this fact !

HENRY CLAY. The Whiz journals, not satisfied with the fulsome panegyries which they heaped on will not add one cubit to his stature, nor redeem his character from the stains that rest upon it. He is not the friend of bumanity; he is not the advocate of liberty; he is not deserving of confidence, respect, or

INDIANA FREEMAN. This is the title of a new Liberty party journal, published at Indianapolis, by atal shot in the side of our struggling bark, and ex- Henry W. De Puy. It is printed on a small, but near laims- Let them [those friends who think the print- sheet. The editor asks, 'If throwing away seven r of that gallant little paper has not acted wisely or thousand votes in 1840 has worked so great a change, coperly in the controversy between himself and the what will be the effect of throwing away twenty Anti-Slavery Board] scuttle the Herald of Freedom, times seven thousand votes in 1844? Instead, hownd enjoy the satisfaction of seeing it go down ' !!- ever, of 140,000 votes being given for the party at), this is lamentable, and to me perfectly inexplica- the recent election, the whole number does not ex-

OUR DUES WASTED-Now !- Our delinquent sul

New-York Historical Society celebrated its annive sary in the city of New-York, on Friday last, by the delivery of an address by Mr. Brodhead, and the eating of a dinner which, according to the description of it in the New-York Tribune, was well adapted to pro mote dyspepsin, the gout, intemperance, &c. Among the numerous guests were the Hon. John Quincy Adnine, Hon. Albert Gallatin, (President of the Soc Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister, Col. Bunkhend, Hon. Leverett Salton stall, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Potts, Hou. Philip Hone, President Moore of Columbia College, Hon. Wm. B. Reed, Judge Jones, Rev. Dr. De W Rev. Dr. Bethune, President Day of Connecticut, Dr. Francis, Judge Jay, Judge Oakley, Jonathan Goodhue, Col. Graham, and many distinguished men from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Letters were read from Martin Van Buren, R. B. Taney, Joseph Story, Silas Wright, Millard Fillmore, William H. Seward, Wales's Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday last, con-&c. At the dissertables, the company took their cluding with its customary Tea Party. We have seats, but rose to hear grace said by Rev. Dr Codman never before held so successful a Fair. Our receipts of Dorchester," who began by saying, 'We thank thee, oh Lord, that thou hast indeed been mer-ciful to us up to this hour—that our lives have indeed

Beside the useful and beautiful collection of artifallen in pleasant places, and that we have a goodly clea prepared by ourselves, we received large and valberitage in this our land, ('remembering to forget,' of uable donations from Boston, so that though we have ourse, the three millions of slaves among us, who never before occupied so large a hall, we were amply have no such heritage,) and concluding with, 'We provided with articles to fill it. thank thee for the social comforts which we are about to enjoy, &c. No London alderman could relish the conveniently crowded, the desire was so great among ture comforts,"-with more gusto than the portly Rev. feets were experienced. We regret that all were not of the most exquisite dinners that were ever put upon good as circumstances permitted, and made without any table in this country'—and the Tribune adds, in expectation of so large an assembly.

a complimentary strain, 'The dinner was most amply The exercises of the evening were exceedingly in discussed by as intelligent and as good looking a set teresting, although illness, very much to the regret of of gourmands as ever wielded knife and fork. The all, prevented Mr. Garrison's expected attendance.
WINES were of the most delicious character that At our request, Rev. J. M. Spear presided, and ould be culled, or drained, or distilled from the prayer was offered by Rov. Mr. Russell of Hingham choicest vineyards of Europe. The Madeira, Sherry, After tea was ended, very excellent music followed and Champagne were most excellent, and the Hockheimer superior even to that to be found in the cellar sung with great spirit. Interesting addresses were of Reverdy Johnson. _ It far surpassed the Boz or then made by Mesars, Spear, Russell, Tanner, Luns-Morpeth dinners, &c. During the cating of the jel- ford Lane, Puttillow, Blanchard and Newcomb lies and creams, the band played, 'Oft in the stilly night.' Immediately after this, the Rev. Dr De Witt tiful hymns were sung in the most touching and exquirose and returned thanks, saying- O, thou, the Giv- site manner. The evening closed with lively instruer of all good, we return thee our sincere thanks for the refreshments which we have here received, [winea included,] and we now invoke thy blessing which maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow, on us all, for the Mr. Wales and family, whose kindness greatly nided Redeemer's sake. Amen !'-O these priestly incan- our labors, and materially lessened our expenses. tations! what mockeries they are, under such circumstances, and from the lips of such men! How widely their very acceptable performances. pernicious will such an example of wine-bibbing thus given to the cause of total abstinence !

RIVALS FOR THE TRADE OF NEW-JERSEY! An amusing anecdote was related at the late dinner of the New-York Historical Society, by the Hon. Wil liam B. Rend, as follows:- When George Fox, in 1656, travelled through these Capes to the Providence Plantations, New-York was a village of huts, and Philadelphia was not; and a clergyman in 1755, travelling through the United States, wrote a book now in your library, in which he says that these colonies never will be united, their interests are so opposed and that Pennsylvania and New-York never can be friends, for that they will always be rivals for the trade of New-Jersey. (Loud cheers and roars of laughter, in which Mr. Adams joined.') What almost incredi ble changes have been made in the condition of those three States, especially Pennsylvania and New-York since the confident prophecy of that clerical traveller was uttered! And yet, when uttered, that prophecy was apparently rational and sure.

important suggestions and valuable facts respecting the county prisons-penitentiaries-houses of refuge, &c. Island, New-Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, M issouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. Rhode-Island will soon provide such an bury, at the recent election, and voted for Henry Clay this Report to all those who are desirous of obtaining correct statistical information on the subjects of crime

THE GRANITE STATE. A special meeting of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society is to commence this day at Concord, and will be continued three days. Should the weather prove propitious, the attendance of the friends of our cause, we presume, will be somewhat numerous on the occasion. We intend to be one of the number. Some of the ablest and most noted advotates of the enslaved will be present-Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Parker l'illsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglass, Francis Jackson, &c. &c. The health of bro. Rogers still con times so precarious, that it is not probable he will be able to leave Plymouth, where he is now temporarily reliding, to participate in the proceedings. This wall be deeply regretted by all the friends, as his presence s nighly desirable, if not absolutely indispensable to an harmonious adjustment of the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the Herald of Freedom, and to which we briefly alluded in our fast number.

The anti-slavery women of Concord are to have Fair at the same time, and deserve to be encouraged by a liberal patronage. A tea party will be given this evening, by them, at the Grecian Hall. It will furnish an excellent opportunity for a social interchange of views and feelings on the great question of the times, the immediate and eternal overthrow of Amer ican slavery.

QUEER TRANSPOSITION. The readers of the Libretor must have been at least momentarily confounded on observing, in our last number, the following caption, introductory to Mr. Remond's communica tion, exposing the misrepresentations of the Emaneipater-'A NEW AND VALUABLE WORE' ! !- and the following, placed over the next article in the same column, approving of a forth-coming work on the subject of slavery- FLAGRANT MISREPRESENTATIONS' !! The blunder was not discovered until too late for cor-

any correction of its wholesale misstatement, that we The Next Congress .- The U. S. Senate, after the

We learn that a magnificent table-cover wrought by Harriet Martinenu, is on its way for the A. S. Pair at Amory Hall. The market value of the work, independently of other considerations, is said to be \$100.

A charming series of English and Rhinish scenery, in water-colors, and several rural subjects, by disting guished artists, in an admirable style, valued at five guineas each in England, have arrived.

TP Friends engaged in writing for the Liberty Bell,

re earnestly requested to send their orders D' im

Congress will assemble at Washington on Mon day next. Look out for John Tyler's message !

A PERNICIOUS WINE-BIBBING EXAMPLE. The | Walker Meetings in Middlesex and Worcester

Bedford,	Friday,	November		
Concord,	Saturday,	do.	30.	
Lowell,	Monday,	December 2.		
Groton,	Tuesday,	in his do.	3.	
Leominster,	Thursday,	do.	5.	
Fitchburg,	Friday,	do.	°6.	
Westminster,	Saturday,	do.	7.	
Gardner,	Monday,	do.	9.	
Hebbardston,	Tuesday,	do.	10.	
Princeton,	Wednesday,	do.	11.	
N. Brookfield,	Thursday,	do.	12.	
W.Brookfield,	Friday,	do.	13.	
Leirester,	Saforday,	do.	14.	

Weymouth Anti-Slavery Pair.

This annual Anti-Slavery Fair took place at

Beside the useful and beautiful collection of arti-

comforts' alluded to - sometimes called ' crea- our guests to accommodate each other, that no ill ef-The company (over 250) then sat down to one able to sit down to tea, but our arrangements were as

Our thanks are also due to The Cotilion Band for

To all, who is any way sided either our Fair or Tea prove, set by such distinguished members of society, Party, we are grateful-grateful for ourselves, but both in Church and State! What a heavy blow is more particularly for the cause in behalf of which we labor, the success of which may be greatly hastened by exertions humble even as these. In behalf of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Fair :

A. W. WESTON, Seer'u.

Vote of the Em	pire :	State.—'	The Alba-	ny Evening
For Polk, Clay, Birney,			n e jal n elwar r	237,437 232,411 15,875
Total, Total vote in 18	40,		Tree land	485,723 441,092
Excess in 1844,				44,631
OFFICIAL VOTE stand the official that city is ascerta	vote	for Pre	sidential	We under- Electors in
For Polk,				28,300 26,385
" Birney,	19 17		A	117
Polk over Clay,		*		1,915

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. We are indebted to this Society for a copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report of its Board of Managers. It occupies more than a hundred octave pages, and these are crowded with important suggestions and shealsh for the research of the provided in the state of the majority of our veteral states of the majority of the majority of our veteral states of the majority of our veteral states of the majority of our veteral states of the majority of the majori

Agency.—Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, is appointed Agent for the city of Charleston, S. C., under the resolves of March 24, 1843, and March 15, 1844, It is a reproach to the following States, that they have concerning the imprisonment of citizens of this Common vet established asylums for the insane—Rhodeagent for the same purpose, to reside at New-Orleans

Michigan. Rhode-Island will soon provide such an asylum, a magnificent sum having been given by the late Nicholas Brown and Cyrus Butler, and other wealthy individuals, for that purpose. We commend Newburyport Herald.

The Portland (Me.) Advertiser says:—'In this city, there are from fifty to a hundred or more colored voters. We understand that four of them, and no more, voted the Birney ticket, at the Presidential election.'

Trouble among the Slaves.—Twenty-three negroes were arraigned before the Recorder, at St. Louis, on the 11th inst. for violation of the city ordinances. It is said there had been some tampering with the slave population in that city during the previous week.

Wool .- The wool crop of the United States in 1843

The Paris papers announce that France is takin The Paris papers announce that France is taking steps to abolish negro slavery in its colonies. The Governor of the Island of Bourbon, in opening the Colonial Council on the 20th of May last, made a similar statement. Into that Island free laborers from China and the East Indies will be imported.

At an execution of two murderers in Hungary re-cently, the two culprits contended with each other for the honor of dying first, one being a noble, the other of humble birth. The poor wretches got to blows, and were with difficulty separated.

A frightful accident recently occurred on the Rhine, at Change, by the upsetting of a boat—twenty-eight charity children and two boatmen were drowned.

The Paris presses state that, at Urdos, in Spain, two lions and a tiger escaped from a menagerie. One of the lions devoured a child and wounded the Mayor of the two

John Jones, a free colored man, was tried on Mon-day and convicted of aiding in the escape of two rlaves, the property of Mr. Brown, of Baltimore county, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary in one case, and to two years in the

Josiah Quincy, Lr. has been nominated as candida for Mayor of the City of Boston. Potatoes from England.—The packet ship Siddons, at New-York, from Liverpool, brought over one hundred tons of potatoes, and other ships on the way and loading will bring large quantities.

The Repeal rent for the week ending the 28th ult was £476; for the week previous £391.

Or Course! The Emancipator refuses to make Ullinois.—The Mormon vote was polled almountainmously for Polk and Dallas. Their majority in Hancock county is 700.

any correction of its wholesale misstatement, that we published 'the Garland forgery for the Whigs, with a virtual endorsement,' though Mr. Leavitt knows that we twice, in the same paper in which that forgery appeared, expressed the opinion that it was a political hoar! We commend to him the proverb, 'Honesty is the best policy.'

The Next Congress.—The U. S. Senate, after the 4th of March, from the result of the recent State elections, and present appearances, will be equally divided. There have been elected to the new House of Representatives 123 members, (whole number 233,) of which the Whigs have elected 41, the Domocratic 75, and the Natives 6. This makes a Whig gain of 4, and a Democratic loss of 10. One hundred members yet to be elected.

The interesting sketch of the late spirited meet ing of the Rhode-Island Anti-Stavery Society, at Providence, kindly prepared by Heary Clapp, Jr. is reluctantly but unavoidably postponed till next week. We regret that we were unable to be at the meeting.

TREASURER'S REPORT

TREASURER'S REPORT
Of receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts A. S.
Society.

From Lydia Jones, Foxboro',
Mary Congdon, New-Bedford, to redoem
plades,
Proceeds of Weymouth A. S. Fair, from Anne
Warren Weston,
S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer
Nov. 26, 1844.
Mass. A. S. Society

APPEAL F THE COMMITTEE OF THE

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS A. S. FAIR. This Annual Bazaar deserves to be considered one of the institutions of the United States; and were we patriots, in the narrow sense of the word, we should bug foreigners to give our country credit accordingly. But it is to the credit of mankind at large, when any human being holds steadily to a hely purpose for eleven consecutive years, through good report and evil report; (the former often the most dangerous to holy purposes;) unwearied by toil, undismayed by opposition, uninfluenced by the flow of time, which wears away so many good intentions. We therefore holy purposes;) unwearied by toil, undistinated by opposition, uninfluenced by the flow of time, which wears away so many good intentions. We therefore feel free, seeing that the Bazaaris for the world's cred it, and the world's benefit, to call upon all the world for aid as the time draws nigh. Especially to all abolitionists we would say, in the words of Pael, I entreat ye, true yoke-fellows, help those women which labored with me in the gospel, whose names are in the book of life. For eleven years, neither treachery, nor selfish indulgence, nor vanity, nor forgetfulness, nor sinful self-distrust have had power over them to make them hold their names from the book of this soul-cheering existence. It is to them no self-donial now, no matter what they may once have counted it, or however the novice in the work may consider it. All other emotions seem unsatisfactory, insufficient, morely personal, sufficient, merely personal,

'Compared with those high feelings which inspire The givers of the gift of Liberty.'

The givers of the gift of Liberty.

What matters it to their hearts, or to the welfare of the slave, that what they do is little, if it be all they can? Is not the cup of cold water, given in the right spirit, still as significant of all that is good, and noble, and successful in life, as it was when the three friends of David hazarded their lives to draw it from the guarded well of Bethlehem, or when the Saviour bestowed his benediction upon all who offer it?

Let all, then, be up and doing. There are but about three months to pass between this time, and the week of the Fair. The prospect at present is that there will be a smaller, but more attractive exhibition than on any former occasion. A little zeal and diligence will remedy this deficiency in quantity, and make the amount equal to the beauty of the contributions. We heartily thank each and all, 'jointly and severally 'of the thirteen anti-alavery sewing circles in Worcester county, Massachusetts, who have announced to us their intention of coming to our help. How much their letters only have cheered and helped us, they can never know, till they too shall have labored for a decade, in all the discouragement of loneliness, and then begin to find that others' hearts are not of stone, but are ready to respond to theirs, if they will but overcome their disinclination to make the appeal.

An appeal like the one we have to make, who that

the appeal.

An appeal like the one we have to make, who that would be thought human, will resist? It is for Free dom:—the basis of all other things;—the magnifecent ground-tone in the music of human life, without which, life itself is as naught. Enjoying it ourselves, can we be so base as to find our happiness complete, while a slave calls vainly to us for deliverance!—That were to confess ourselves was the first the state of the blessing.

slave calls vainly to us for deliverance!—That were to confess ourselves unworthy of the blessing.

Donations of money, articles, and of materials of all kinds to be used for the Fair, are asked with confidence of all who feel the slightest interest in the afficial very enterprise. It is not a sect, but a UNION: not a creed, but a PRINCIPLE: not a party, but a CAUSE. Address of the Committee, 142 Nassau-st. New-York, Office of the American Anti-Slavery Society; or 25 Cornhill, Boston, Office of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The LIBERTY BELL, our little Anti-Slavery, annual, will be published as usual, at the time of the Fair. All of whom we have promise of contributions for it, either literary or pecuniary, or who feel moved to aid it in either way, are requested to write or send immediately, to M. W. Chapman, 39 Summer-street, Boston; as only an early preparation can ensure a satisfactory completion. Tr The names of writers are indispensable.

The Fair!

But about one month intervenes between this day and the day before Christmas, when the Fair is to open at AMORY HALL. Let the friends remember he refreshment table. No department is more profitable to the cause. Donations of cream, eggs, milk, hams, poultry, cakes, pies, coffee ready for use, bread, blanc-mange, ices-all kinds of fruit and confectionary-will be most welcome,

Wreaths of the running pine, in abundance, will be

Donations of note and letter paper will be peculiar ly acceptable. Any paper-maker friendly to the cause, may hear, at the Liberator office, of a way in which the value of a donation of paper to the cause may be doubled in value.

Cabinet-makers wishing to aid the cause, are requested to consult with the committee, 39 Summerstreet Flowers, at the time of the Fair, will be very desirable. Friends in the country towns are informed that the Hall will be ready for their reception on the afternoon of the 23d Dec. while the morning of the 24th, before 9 o'clock, will be in season for their arrival. Every exertion will be made to accommodate such as have no friends residing in town, and they are requested to give notice of their intention to M. W. CHAPMAN.

BAG LOST.

Lost, in the hall under the Boston Museum, on Tuesday evening last, at the lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips, a wrought worsted bag, containing a pair of spectacles, a pencil, &c. The finder of it, by leaving it at 25 Corahill, will receive the sincere thanks of the owner.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Lecture at the Tremont Chapel on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, will be delivered by Dr. J. V. C. Smith. Subject.—Resources, capabilities and present state of the territories of lowa and, Winconsin. To commence precisely at 71-2 o'clock. CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.

LECTURE ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

CHARLES SPEAR will address the citizens of Hing-nam on Capital Punishment in the Town Hall, next Sabbath evening, at half past 6 o'clock. It is expected that J. M. Spear will also address PEACE CONVENTIONS.

PEACE CONVENTIONS.

A series of Conventions on the subject of Peace, will be held, commencing at Worcester, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next. It is intended to hold meetings in North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Springfield, Westfield, and other towns, of which more particular notice will be given hereafter.

Samuel E. Coues, President of the American Peace Society, Doct. Walter Channing, Rev. Sami. J. May, Elihu Burritt, Eaq., Amass Walker, Eaq., and several other gentlemen, are expected to attend these Conventions, and the public generally are invited to attend.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH DIVISION) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in this town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December, next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Seasonable notice will be given of the place of meeting.

All persons interested in the objects of this Society are affectionately invited to attend.

CHARLES WHITE, Secry Worcester, Nov. 27, 1844.

STATE CONVENTION

Of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Con-cord, N. H., Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Nov. 29th, 30th, and Dec. 1st, 1844.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, it was
Voted, That a special meeting of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society be called at Concord, on Fridsy, November 29th, and continue through Saturday and Sun-

day.

It is hoped there will be a large gathering of the Abolitionists of New-Hampshire, and New-England, on the occasion, as there will be much business of importance to act upon. Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Abby Kelley, Wm. Lloyd Garrisont Francis Jackson, Parker Pillsbury, and Jans E. Hitchoook, have engoged to be present, and the Convention cannot fail to be one of great interest.

Concord, Nov. 6, 1844,

DIED-In North Attlebore', October 22, Bathsheb. Richmond, aged 70-a devoted friend to the anti-sla vory cause.

The first number of 'The Hangman,' by Cha Spear, has been issued, and we recommend to the friends to give it a wide circulation.

T

Hen

IT T

DFi dollars,

ITLo

VO

REF

expresse the true but we Cheves's political the fanal belong to whether

dag, or p ry or De be too in

be dange they can strong er In time

vide the

both part

use the a and, account and revi

We, h

Whige and in the man They are on this gration allies neither is

identify D can, Morte ranks; an

mies of So Democrate indignanti and consti

Furthers shall be wand especishall enjoy proximation it is little a

knell of his

the Preside

Our past weight of the political ballized high the holding State (Wa Jackeon and

non-elaveho ly, John Ad

Buren, and four, the two jority of So native Virg interests of first named

Again, of re-elected to for eight yea will have oc

rol of the

th, givin

tices of the ledge, Marsh (Jay and Elle

ugust judici

resident, an houn, a South M. Bibb, a K John Y. Mas Charles A. General; Joseph General; and the single e: Robert B. The United S Carolinian, is Jones, a Virgaentative; a

sentatives; a sentatives; a sentatives; to fee in most of the in of Congress; General of our senior officer. Clay, a Kent Polk, a Tenm the next Pretwell as the pupilitical power this be not or the senior of the individual of the control of the co

A new Paper, to be published weekly during the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, in thirteen numbers, to be entitled THE HANGMAN.

Cornhill, Boston.

Address CHARLES SPEAR, 24 London-strail

AND TEACHER OF HEALTH. EDITED BY JOEL SHEW, M. D.

VALUABLE periodical of 16 pages royal 819 A published semi-monthly. Terms, one dullar a volume—26 numbers—in advance, or five copies to one address, four dollars; tencopies, eight dollars; tencopies, eight dollars; tencopies, eight dollars; tencopies, twelve dollars, &c. Bella MARSH, Agent, 25 Cornhill, where subscriptions may be far Nov. 22

DR. PERKINS, SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. PERKINS, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he
has removed to No. 3 WINTER-STREET,
corner of Washington-street, where he will be happy
to attend to the calls of those who may fare he
with their patronage. Dr. P. would call the attention
of those requiring ARTIFICIAL TEETH to his
mode of inserting them on GOLD PLATE and PA.
LADIUM, upon the principle of ATMOSPHERIC
PRESSURE (with or without false gums,) and there,
hy doing away with the use of springs and clarge. PRESSURE (with or without raise gums,) and there, by doing away with the use of springs and chapa, which are very liable to injure the natural teeth. He would also ask attention to his new method of filing carious teeth that ache, or that have their nerves exposed. Those suffering from that exeruciating pain (took ache) can be relieved in a few minutes, and then have ache) can be reneved in a rew minutes, and then have their teeth filled and made useful for years. Dr. P. would remark to those in want of such operation that would remark to these in want or seen operation that if they will call upon him he will explain to them his mode of filling such teeth, and also refer them to many of his patrons who have been benefitted by his mode

practice.
Particular attention paid to FILLING TEETH Particular attention paid to FILLING TEETH partially decayed, so as to be firm and serviceable during life, and also to the extracting of dead Teth and stumps, which by their constant irritation and deleterions effects upon the constitution, produce many diseases and nervous affections, such as Dippsia, Tie Doloreux, Headacke, &c. &c. All branches of the acceptance of the particular deleterion and at the above the constitution of the particular deleterion and at the above the particular desiration at the particular deleterion and at the above the particular deleterion at the particular deleterion and at the particular deleterior and at the particular d

25 to 50 per ceut. feels confident of giving entire suits faction to those who may favor him with a call. To those unacquainted with him prefessionally the leaf to freegeness will be given. A liberal dedu references will be given made to those in moderate circumstances

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT.

Directly opposite the 'Pemberton House,' and a few doors West of Concert Hall DR. PRESCOTT would inform his friends and

panu to creaming and filling carious Teeth with gold, thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

Mineral teeth of superior quality inserted on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Having furnished his apartments with as lights, Dr. Prescott is enabled to attend to any operations in

tions in Dentistry in the evening. All operations, both in filling and inserting Teeth, warranted to give

BREATH-WARMING INSTRUMENTS.

THE subscriber continues to have Respirators man-A ufactured under his immediate direction, and in-ports others from England. The experience of fre years has more than confirmed the anticipations he instruments. They are eminently useful in all pal-monary complaints where exposure to cold atmo-phere produces evil consequences. During the put winter, several healthy persons have used them with exceeding comfort when travelling in very cold weather, and without any spheroman injury to have exceeding comfort when travelling in very cold weather, and without any subsequent injury to these salves. The instruments may be procured at 3 kingsalves. The instruments may be procured at 3 h ton-street, at his agent's, Theodore Metcalf's, several of the Druggist steres of

ton-street, and at several of the Drugg...
this city and of the country.
H. I. BOWDITCH, M. D. Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

SONGS OF THE HUTCHINSONS.

NEW PORTRAIT OF O'CONNELL! PRONOUNCED far the best ever published, by those who know him Just received from Del-lin, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cora hill. Oct. 11

C EORGE BROOKS respectfully informs his friends
of and the public, that he has taken shop No. 191
Ann street, where he has on hand a general sasoft,
ment of clothing, for seamen and landsmen, of the la
test fashions, and at the lowest cash prices. Clolling
cut, made, repaired and cleansed, in superior style
Plense give him a call, if you wish to get the world'
your money.

11.

Sept. 13.

J. P. BISHOP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, No 10, COURT-STREET, BOSTOS, [South side of the street, five doors from Washing!

Practices in LAW and EQUITY in all the Courts the Commonwealth, in this and the adjoin-ing counties Also attends to every de-scription of office business.

DR. CH. FREDERICK GEIST,

JOHN-STREET,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

NESMITH'S BUILDING,

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—John Hall, East-Hampton; James Munroe, Canterbary, NEw-York.—Jesac T. Hopper, New-York City; Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, Sida ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; John Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Rushville; Jass Hartshorn, Penn Yen.

[URE PIRST PAGE.]

Remittences by Mail.—A Postmaster may eacles money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, it is not the subscription of a third person, and frank is letter if written by himse

Agents who remit money should always designate the personate whom it is to be credited;

POETRY.

For the Liberator LINES. Written after a visit to Bunker Hill Monument

RY & H. LLOYD. On Bunker Hill I stood-around I gazed upon the battle ground, Where armies met in fierce array, Each bent to triumph or to slay.

They fought—the dead the hill bestrew'd, And blood each blade of grass bedew'd; Like lions met, they fought, and long The cannon boom'd, ere Freedom's sons Was heard. We're told that then the reign Of despots ceased, and that the chain Of slaves no more should bind the hand Of those who tread this favor'd land; That all who dwell from sea to sea, Might know that here, all, all are free

I know that day that stout hearts bled, Till fields were whiten'd by the dead-That many hearts were wrung with woe, Ere England bent beneath her foe. My feet have press'd that battle-field, Where freemen broke Britannia's shield : 'Tis there a column lifts on high Its lofty summit to the sky; Tis said to show where freedom dawn'd, And honor those a nation mourn'd

But is it true that all are free? Are none in chains of slavery? Thou princely pile, O tell me why Thou speak'st to man a constant lie? O, would that men would raise no more Such monuments of human gore; But in the heart the Cross would rear, To break each chain, to dry each tear Twill bid each sinful thought to fice, And set each lonely captive free.

North Attleboro', Mass. }

From the Granite Freemen. LINES FOR THE TIMES. BY WM. H. GOVE.

The People have spoken !- the Nation again Has added one link to the bruised bondman's chai There's an end to the contest-there's peace after war The Man-Thieves have triumphed-hurrah! hurrah

The Nation has spoken !- the vow on its lip Is sealed with the blood of the slave driver's whin And the South and the North, in fraternal embrace. Both stand on the necks of the African race. The People have spoken the man of their choice,

The Leader of millions, Democracy's voice; While the weight of each glory for him set apart, Crushes deeper his heel in Humanity's heart Steals the Image of God from its soft cradle sleep, Where the wings of our eagle triumphantly sweep, And measures his gains by the number of scars, Where the iron and whip show the STRIPES and the

Fling out your broad banner, and let it unfold O'er the block where your brethren and sisters

Hah! hah! Hear the music where proudly it waves, The shouting of Freemen-the shricking of SLAVES For the brow ye have bound with the laurel of fame, Is spotted with blood-drops, and blacken'd with

Your sovereign of sovereigns, your ruler of kings, To the White House his bondmen and manacles

Ho! ho! for the Granite State! gladly her shout From our rock-girdled borders exulting rings out, And the South answers back from her blood-sprinkled

With the cracking of whips and the rattle of chains How gallant her look as she stoops her proud neck At the Southern Slave Tyrant's imperious beck,

Who kies off the blood from his garment's red hem ! O! must it be ever we thus shall succumb, Our prophets all silent, our oracles dumb,

TON's brow,

And barter their charter of Freedom for chains Be warned!-On your alters, all reaking with blood Each offering ye bring is a mockery to God; For the Idol in Liberty's temple ye've shrined,

From the broad earth awakened, around ye is borne And the Heathen deems lighter the load of his chains, When the cry of the bondman comes up from your

God's children, in uncounted millions, to dust, Like the ocean-wave's swell rises Liberty's hymn, As the shackles fall off from free spirit and limb.

From the sunny South Isles of spices and flowers, Swells the freed captive's song in his evergree

Pulses up from the depths of his disenthralled From the banks of the Neva the cry has gone out, From Tara's old ruins an answering shout, And Freedom's wild bugle-clan, pealing aloud, Has startled the lands of St. James and St. Cloud

From Circassia's mountains her summons is borne, Like the rush of the blast o'er Stamboul's Golden

From the Pyramid tops on the Land of the Nile. All over the world flashes higher the flame. Re-kindled on altars to hallow her name Striking Tyranny down in his hurrying flight, night.

But thou, O my Country, art sleeping in crime, Recorded in blood on the annals of time The wreath of renown thou might proudly have won Flung down to the earth, shall lie trampled and torn. Palse-false to mankind, who, while watching afar To catch the full radiance of Liberty's star, Have been mocked by a meteor hovering in gloom

TO RUM SELLERS. Of you, oh, ye rum sellers, will heaven require An account of your traffic in this liquid fire. By you is the arm of the murderer nerved ; By you are the public with robbers well served; By you is the razor of suicide guided; By vov is our haly raligion derided; By you are our prisons and poor-houses stocked; By you are the doors of misery unlocked; By you our asylums for insane are filled; By you are the troops of the devil first drilled By you is the fond parent's heart often broke ; By you the white slave must submit to his voke By you brightest talents are covered with rust; By you are ten thousand now crumbling to dust;

By you are all happy places encumbered; By you and your traffic all misery flows; By you the sad grave o'er the drunkard is close

NON-RESISTANCE.

Non-Resistance -- Second Advent. SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Oct. 4, 1844.

DEAR BRO. GARRISON: ject, which, of all others, except the immediate personal coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, lies nearest to my heart; believing as I do, (and never did I feel its momentous importance as much as I do now,) that it constitutes a part of that holiness, without which no man can see the Lord. I allude to the well-known subject, which has raised such a bitter persecution against all who have embraced it, and excited the wrath of a pro-slavery, war-making, money-loving, sectarian, worldly-minded, proud and corrupt priesthood-viz. the peace principles of the Son Christ's own words still more so, if possible. of God. A more delightful subject for a Christian to dwell upon can hardly be conceived. Peace, says Christ, 'I leave with you, my peace give I unto you. O that all the professed followers of Jesus, the Prince of Peace, would receive the legacy. But no-all Christendom is ten times, yea, a hundred times, yea, a thousand times more interested in spreading its pecession, to the right of ordination, to congregational usages being correct, to episcopacy being the only true way, to infant baptism being authorized by the apostles, to immersion constituting the only true and lawful manner of baptism, and to hundreds of other forms and ceremonies, beliefs and notions, constituting no part of Christ's teaching, than they are in practising the Non-Resistance, which Jesus taught. I suppose if Christianity should prevail now, as great a known, but long disobeyed gospel, a record of the tentimes, in condemning the sins of professed Christsaid, 'I know not how to give flattering titles: in so doing, my Maker would take me away.' If he was so full of feeling, that 'the Spirit within constrained within us, and seek an outlet, to give vent to the ministers of Christ, who, by denying his principles, inspiration. are fifty-times more dangerous 'enemies of the cross of Christ' than avowed infidels and atheists! Non-Resistance is heaven-born. It restores the great loss that was experienced when Adam lost penze with God by transgression. Ever since that cime, confusion, envy, discord, hatred, murder, and other abominable

crimes, have swept across the earth, leaving no place for ' peace on earth and good will to man.' If any one sin might be called the sin of man, it would be that which leads to all the results just mentioned, the absence of disinterested love to man. This is what has filled the land with contention, marder, slavery, rum-manufacturing, licentiousness, wars, fightings, ward until the act of slaveholding was identified &c. &c. Yea, more—it has peopled the regions of the

Christendom. This must first be got out of the way.

No progress can be made in benefitting society or re-

this pestilential vapor, has been removed. All Carist-

Jews did. All teachers of professed Christendom, ex-

cent a very few, oppose either in principle or prac-

-for they have renounced the splendid churches, the

elegant houses, the hireling ministry, the opposition

bor as thyself.' Many of them are real practical non-

resistants-will not vote, or do military duty-and

out some of them are lamentably deficient in bearing

all things' as far as violence toward them at meetings

is concerned. But I bless God, so much real religion

is, after all, alive in the world. The prophet Jere

Yours in the bonds of Christian brotherho

CHARLES STERANS

the number might be increased.

day which is soon to come, it will be seen to have shame ; caused nearly all the unhappiness with which this earth abounds. I see no hope of this world of ours ever being reformed. If I wished for a spread of real religion over the world, my first efforts would be directed against the prevailing false religion of all

With her brow in the dust, mid the lowest of them, Till the unsleeping judgement and vengeance of God Wash out the dark stain of our madness in blood?

Shall each wind that sweeps over Mount Washingthe white lips of cowards, who craven-like bow

At the challenge of despots where tyranny reigns, Feeds fat on the hearts of the bondmen ye bind.

The voice of Humanity, louder in scorn,

In the climes of the East, where ages have crushed

bowers;
As the gush of that feeling no word can impart,

Horn,

And her spirit still pauses to gaze with a smile As the lightning-flash cleaves through the darkness

Lighting only the portals of Liberty's tomb! Wears, Nov. 11, 1844.

By vov hell is throng'd by legions unnumber'd;

the world abounds, of his near approach? Far be in

from me to rail at you; but in love and kindness

strengthen my feelings and views upon that subject. I am more and more convinced that this earth's reform is a gone case. She is sick, nigh unto death, and will die; her physician has given her up. To be sure, do not believe that the 7th month, 10th day of this year, will close her career; but I think she has run her course almost out. 'The light that is in her darkness.' Her religion is bad as bad can be, what can be hoped? O, is it not as God snys- Because the wickedness thereof is great, therefore put ye in the sickle and resp '-resp the wheat and the tares, binding the last into bundles to be burned. O for truth concerning this matter, to spread over all our fate is well nigh sealed. I consider the prophecies of Daniel sufficiently explicit for us to understand, and

EDITORIAL REMARK. In regard to the condition this world, we believe it is stendily improving, and that light and truth will yet have the victory over darkness and error, universally, notwithstanding so much remains to be accomplished. As to the Se Advent notions of our worthy friend, we regard them culiar doctrinal views, concerning this, that, and the as not only delusive, but irrational and unscriptural, other theory; in sustaining its claims to apostolic suclowing article :-

From the Perfectionist.

The 'Mistake' of the Apostles.

Our readers are aware that the increasing intelliour readers are tware that the increasing interna-gence of the times is fast driving the advocates of the 'Christian Sabbath,' to the dreaded alternative of either abandoning their idol, or sacrificing the reputation of Luther, Calvin, and the other pillars of the Reformation. A similar and still more tremen-dous issue must ere long be encountered by those change would be necessary to introduce it as there who cleave to the common views of the Second Coming. It is becoming generally known and known but long displayed gosnel, a record of the conceded, that the apostles expected and taught that known, but long disobeyed gospel, a record of the principal features of which we have in his sermon on the mount. My feelings were aroused to make these remarks, partly by reading the extracts from the speeches of the London Missionary Society's agents and supporters, in the last Liberator. Such a religion as that I have no fellowship with. I renounce it as spurious—of the devil. Strong language is used, often times, in condemning the sins of professed Christ-lentings, in condemning the sins of professed Christ-lentings. tentimes, in condemning the sins of professed Christ-endom; but even before that greatest of all soul-stir-ring denunciator, the Lord Jesus Christ, set us an example for using severe language, Elihu, of old, had tempt will doubtless be made to evade the alterna tive by softening and apologizing for the allegemistake of the first followers of Christ. But no apo ogy can possibly be framed for them which would full of feeling, that 'the Spirit within constrained him' to speak severely, on witnessing the hypocrisy of the professed friends of Job, an innocent man, how much more should our feelings of indignation rise guilty of false witness in relation to a matter so im this subject is inextricably interwoven with the workings of indignant scorn and fiery rebuke at the deep and heaven-daring hypocrisy of those so-called at random here, nobody can tell where they spoke by

From the New-York Observer.

Progress of Non-Resistance. Our readers wish to know what progress is maby the various reforms of the day. us the report of the sixth annual meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society, at which the following resolutions were discuss d, the discussi being pretty much all on one side, of course:

1. Resolved, That as the cause of temperance con make no progress until the moderate use and sale of intoxicating liquor were denounced as criminal &c. &c. Yea, more—it has peopled the regions of the cause of non-resistance cannot be greatly promote until the act of voting at the ballot-box for men until the act of voting at the ball have discretionary power over the lives and liberties of their fellow-men, under the American Constitu-tion, is identified with that of ruffianism and murder, from the commission of which, the followers of

robbery, intemperance, and every other evil work.

2. Resolved, That the political ballot-box is to be regarded as Pandora's box, without even the ingredient of hope in it—as the source of the most fright generating the human race, until this moral Upas tree, ful evils, as full of delusion, sin and violence, at war with the gospel of peace and the kingdom

holds true religion in as great disrespect as the 3. Resolved, That a Presidential election is more to be deplored, in its effects on society, than the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera among the

tice the great heaven-born peace principles of our Saviour : ' An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' is 4. Resolved, That the doctrine, that the majorit as far as they have got generally. For one, I am sick shall govern, or, in equivalent words, that the might of all this pretension to religion, that every where abounds, with so little regard for its real practical part. Even Second Advent people, who have gone farther the power of a numerical majority, propose to cust out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils in true Christianity than their neighbors about them,

These resolutions were discussed, but no vote was taken, for what right had a majority to decide on these great principles! The fourth resolution de to freedom of enquiry, the love of the world, and a nies that a majority has any right to govern, and so great deal of the slavery that the sects of the day practice; yet, I am sorry to say, are not all fully bap. tized into the royal law, 'The u shalt love thy neighbor. We perceive that W. L. Garrison was chairmen of the committee that non-instance of ficers. chairman of the committee that w. L. Garrison was chairman of the committee that nominated officers among whom he appears as Corresponding Secreta-ry; but whether he was chosen by resort to the proare opposed to employing constables to protect them scribed 'ballot-box' or the vote of a 'majority,' from the violence of the mob-and also allow all, op-posers as well as friends, to speak in their meetings; er who wanted to be President, and what right had even a majority to say that this rather than that one should preside? Beautiful reformers!

From the Boston Recorder.

Non-Resistance. miah was directed, at one time, to ' run through the The discussions in the Non-Resistance meetic atreets of Jerusalem, and see if he could find a man last week at the Marlboro' Chapel, proved that that executed judgment, and sought the truth '-and advocates of this scheme are getting no better, and it is much the same now; but yet God has reserved there is no occasion for their getting any worse in sentiment. They began with rejecting the Bible as some that have not bowed the knee to Baal. O that a rule of judgment, and in this rejection they re main determined and open. The main position of these would be reformers is, that all human ments, inasmuch as they are governments and in their nature coercive, ought to be P. S. When I commenced writing the above, I intended to attempt to prove some of the principles of abolished. In this work of dem Non-Resistance; but you see my mind took quite a different flight. And now, dear bro. Garrison, I do feel much interested in your receiving the whole truth. You have been taught of God, I know. Under God, I we my conversion to true christianity more to the reading of the Liberator, than to any thing else. It was that which first removed from my mind its previous opposition to anti-slavery, and wrought in my inmost soul a deep abhorrence of that accursed system,—which acquainted me with the fact, that God approved of Non-Resistance; for I had been, like almost all others, educated to believe that war, politics are, then, to have no Bible to which we can refer as most all others, educated to believe that war, politics are, then, to have no Bible to which we can refer as and military trainings were right; and after two and a half years' residence in a slaveholding State, having returned with less anti-slavery, by far, than I had when I first went there, it served to arouse me again when I first went there, it served to arouse me again. when I first went there, it served to arouse me again to a right perception of the enormity of slavery, and to make me again a hater, from my very soul, of that dreadful system. May God show you all of his truth. I allude to the quick personal coming of the Lord Jesus. How can you reject the evidences, with which

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

Execution. would szy, are you not tired of this sin-disordered On Friday, the 27th ult., says the Athens Week world, and do you see any prospect of its ever being any better? Is it not growing worse fast? Look at the scenes of the past few years. Your weekly chronicle of murders at the South—the falling of so many priests—(just as might be expected)—the deadly opposition manifested to peace principles, and to pure abolitionism—the multiplication of sects—the increased worldliness of religionists—the flating a hymn, prayed, and preached a short discourse from the following text—'Prepare to meet thy God'. The assembled multitude listened to the speaker with a great degree of carnestness seldom witnessed, with a great degree of carnestness seldom witnessed. world, and do you see any prospect of its ever being ly Chronicle, Reuben and Simon, slaves, convicted of the murder of Perry, a boy belonging to Matthews tering prospects of the so called Liberty party, with

J. G. Birney for its candidate—the infidelity of some of
our old abolitionists, renouncing Christianity because of

our old abolitionists, renouncing Christianity because of the awful perversion of it which exists in our land—and indeed the awful increase of crime every where. Look at England—crime increasing seven fold greater than the increasing population—slavery increasing in our land—Texas about being annexed, and the whole country almost as destitute of Christ's religion as heathen lands. O, my heart is pained within me when I think of it.

Three years ago, while at Oberlin, I wrote you upon this subject. Three years' experience serves to

The following highly commendable paragraph is from Gov. Steele's recent message to the Legislature of New-Hampshire:

The question as to the abolition of Capital Punishment has also been decided in the negative. The reasons which induced such a dicision are known only to those who so voted. To me it is a decision full of painful regret. A fellow mortal now lies confined in a dungeon, condemned to death, condemned at most on circumstantial evidence, and although that evidence was strong enough to inalthough that evidence was strong enough to induce an impartial Jury to convict him, yet there is a possibility that he did not do the deed for which he is condemned to suffer. Guilty or not guilty, I cannot forbear urging the Legislature to commute his punishment from the penalty of death to that of Imprisonment for life. Surely if vengeance is not the object of the law, the security of the public can be effectually guarded by imprisonment.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The people of Mean Hampshire to whom, at the late election, was refer-red the question of abolishing capital punishment, have decided against the measure. So far we have observed, that the sober conviction of the people on this subject coincides with the plain precepts of the CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. observed, that the souer conviction of the people on this subject coincides with the plain precepts of the divine word, and the obvious dictates of enlightened humanity and reason. It is a mock and miserable sensibility that has compassion for a villain and none for society, the villain's prey.—N. Y. Observer.

HANGING IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. The question, allows or no gallows, has been decided in the Grane State, all hollow in favor of the noose. In one of the anti-hanging districts there was a man, who, on being asked his notions of the matter, took time to consider the question, and gravely answered that he was opposed to its abolition until his neighbor Barnes (with whom he had a controversy) was hanged, and then he should be in favor of it.

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore Sun DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—Th DEFARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The brig Chipola, Captain McLennan, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, left her mooring at Fell's Point, on Monday afternoon, with a large party of emigrants for the Society's Colony on the coast of Africa. These consisted of men, women and children, who appeared to be perfectly happy and contented with the new scene of life presented before them. Thirty-seven of the emigrants were freed by Mr. Wilson of Ky, who was present, and bid each of them an affectionate adieu. There were also twenty-seven on board who were free by the last will and testament of Miss Harriet B. Tompkins, of Va. who were accompanied to the wharf by the brother of their departed mistress. The Rev. Henry B. Goodwin, of Va. who liberated a large portion of the emigrants who esiled in the Latrobe last year, has also added two more to the number, one of whom the research of the Kables, near Delast added two more to the number, one of whom the rigor of a nountain, is particularly exposed.

Algiers. The outbreak of the Kables, near Delast added two more to the number, one of whom the rigor of a nountain, is particularly exposed. win, of Va. who liberated a large portion of the emigrants who sailed in the Latrobe last year, has also added two more to the number, one of whom was a hardy looking old man, about 75 years of age, who, as the vessel left the wharf, hallooed to his master to try and persuade the old woman (his wife) to come out next year. There were also several accounts of 30 killed and 130 wounded, among whom were not come out next year. There were also several accounts of the first supposed. ter to try and persuade the old woman (his wife) to come out next year. There were also several on board who had voluntarily offered themselves to the Society as emigrants. The Major General of Liberia, who had resided in the colony about fifteen years, a hearty, hale specimen of the health of that country, was also on board on his return to his adopted land, from a visit to the friends of his youth. As the vessel left the wharf, he reminded Dr. Hall of his promise to send him by the next expedition a sword and pair of epauletts. The wharf was crowded with spectators, and as the vessel left, three cheers were given, which were loudly answered by cheers were given, which were loudly answered b those on board, and with a good wind the vessel was soon beating down the bay, on what we hope will be a pleasant and healthy voyage to the emigrants on their way to the home of their ancestors.

They don't want to be free '-not they !

FROM MONROVIA AND CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA. Through the polite attention of a gentleman, who has just arrived from Gambia, we have obtained several items of information, which probably may be

interesting to many of our readers.

The colonial system does not work as well as its friends and patrons in this country could wish for; the coast generally from Sierra Leone down to the Bite of Benin, has been very unhealthy for the past twelve months; this cause alone has been sufficient to paralyze the efforts of the colonists to a great extent; many among them who have survived the disastrous effects of the climate, are yet much reviews; the negroes generally on that section of the coast, are averse to conforming to civilization in any shape, unless it is perfectly apparant to them that

which exi-t among the least civilized tribes; sever-al of those stations are also distinguished for their

insulubrity.

These things certainly are quite discouraging to the friends of the colony, as well as those of the missions; however, it is to be hoped, that the de-scription of affairs on that portion of the coast may

We learn from an officer on board the Porpoise, that the famous Spanish slave brig Bolladue, was captured by H. B. M. brig Albatros, on the 10th Aug., in the neighborhood of Galenas. She has made 22 or 23 successful voyages, and during that time has been captured three times can be time cons, Messro. Clark and Crash, published a certificate time has been captured three times can hime cons. time has been captured three times, each time condemned and sold, and every time bought by the slavers. She was built at Baltimore, and sent from that port to the Colony of Liberia with emigrants, and sailed for Havana with a cargo of slaves. Her sailing qualities were so remarkably good, that nothing on the coast in the shape of sailing vessels could overtake her, and so highly was she praised by her owners, that every successful voyage she made she was newly coppered and rigged. She had been rebuilt, and most of her upper works were made of mahogany. Consequently her capture has caused more excitement on the coast than the capture of any other vessel for years past.—Jour. of Com.

Paying for it.—Two verdicts were rendered yesterday, in the District Court against the County, for damages by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kensington, in May last, and the other for injuries done by the mob in Kens demned and sold, and every time bought by the sla-

MORAL REFORM SOCIETY. A few devoted women are laboring in this cause, in Boston, with great sacrifice and comparative success. Help them—it is a privilege many are insensible of—and the necessity, for it is such, that some, who do not, would help, were they aware of the bleasedness of the work in which these benevolent and Christian women are engaged, and the disadvantages against which they struggle from want of belo. Their Office is No. 1

FATHER MATHEW. The Ipswich (Eng.) Express announces with regret that this worthy man, the great Apostle of Temperance, has become involved in pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of engagements contracted by him in connection with the Temperance reformation in Ireland. It was hoped bowever, that the friends of temperance generally, would come forward to the assistance of one who has made so many sacrifices in that good cause, and shown himself a thoroughly disinterested and devoted philanthropist.—N. Y. Observer.

Abolition of Slavery at Hong Kong, China.—On the 28th of February last, Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor, &c. issued a proclaimation defining 'the law relative to slavery in Hong Kong,' the first article of which is as follows:—

It is stated in a letter to the editor of the Essex to the law relative to the state of which is as follows:—

of which is as follows:

1. Be it enacted and declared by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, 'That the laws of England prohibtory of slavery, together with the punishments and penalties provided therein, shall be in full virtue and operation, and shall be duly enforced and in-flicted in said colony, save as hereinafter excepted.

The exceptions are of trifling importance, growing out of local circumstances, and not calculated to defeat at all the general effect of the law above. To all practical purposes slavery is abolished in Hong Kong.

The exceptions are of trifling importance, growing dentally left it behind, we are not informed.

A row occurred, a few days since, in Washington to defeat at all the general effect of the law above. Graves. The former fired at the latter, missed him, and killed another person.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Britannia at Boston.

The by the arrival of the Britanoin at Boston.
Twenty persons were killed on the 1st inst. by the fall of a cotton mill at Oldnam.
The London Clubs persist in their determination not to admit Americans, so long as any of our States repudiate their debts.
A survey is making for an important railroad, traversing the mountains of Jura, in Switzerland.
Espartero recently passed through Paris, on his way to Italy, in a very low state of health.
The troubles in Valuis, Switzerland, are not set.

The troubles in Valuis, Switzerland, are not ye

er; there are threats of an invasion from he neighboring cactons.

So great has been the drought this season at Ancome

So great has been the arough the season and that the magistrates were obliged to distribute a given quantity of water to each family from the public cisterns and wells, as is practised in time of blockade.

Letters from Canton, published in the English papers, represent the piracies committed on the coast as exceeding all belief.

Accounts from Spain represent that unhappy countries of the coast as exceeding all belief. exceeding all belief.

Accounts from Spain represent that unhappy courtry as in a state of greater anarchy and confusion tha

Many of the female operatives in Glasgow have struck for higher wages.

A banquet wes recently given by the king of Prus-sia, to which the grand rabbi of the Jows was invi-ted, which gave mortal offence to some dignitaries of

the Christian church in Prussia.

The return of O Connull from Derrygane to Dublin

The return of O Connell from Derrygane to Dubin was a continued scene of enthusiasm and triumph.

There is said to be a valuable copper mine on Mr. O'Connell's estate at Derrynane.

M. Arago has predicted that the impending winter is likely to prove the coldest known for many years.

The enormous steam ship the Great Britain, has at last got affoat. It is expected that the Archimedian screw will be fixed in a fortnight, after which the screw will be fixed in a fortnight, after which the vessel will proceed to the Thames. After remaining there some weeks, she will come round to Liverpool, and sail from this port early in the spring, on her firs!

voyage to America.

The Monitour Parisien announces that the Emperor of Moroceo had ordered that the treaty made with France be proclaimed by beat of drum through all the cities of the empire.

INDIA. Advices from Cabul mention that an en

INDIA. Advices from Cabul mention that an engagement had taken place on the 2d August, between Akhbar Khan and Aubdood Summund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The issue was frequently doubtful during the contest; but at last the former came off the victor, capturing among his prisoners, two generals of the enemy. The lose on the side of the people of Cabul was estimated at 3000, while that of the enemy was stated to be 5000, besides prisoners.

HANOYER. At Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest, in Hanoyer, a dreadful conflagration

Hartz Forest, in Hanover, a dreadful confl broke out in the night of the 16th of last mo

Property.—We learn from the Western Expositor, printed at Independence, in Jackson county, Missouri, that a destructive hurricane visited that section of the State about nine o'clock of the night of the 25th. Its effects were lamentably disastrous. That paper says:
It came across the prairie three miles from Wes port, which is injured considerably, from whence it passed over our county in a north-east direction, striking the river about half a mile above Wayne city,

Another Hurricane-Loss of Life and Destruction of

down the river for some miles, but as yet we have not heard where it commenced nor where it ended It varied from five to seven hundred yards in width

at C. H. Hail's mill, and have heard of its keeping

and pursued a straight direction.
We give the following list of the killed and wound Mrs. McGill, Livingston, killed; Mrs. Stone, do disastrous effects of the climate, are yet much reduced, their constitutions so utterly prostrated, that they are capable of doing but little to sustain life. In connection with the inhospitable climate, the colonists find in the native tribes in their vicinity but little if any disposition to favor them and their blown off, and several of his family bad views; the negroes generally on that section of the coast, are averse to conforming to civilization in any shape, unless; it is perfectly apparant to them that they are to gain some immediate advantage; they are treacherous and much addicted to thieving whenever a chance offers.

The missions established by the several religious denominations have the same obstacles to contend with as the colonists; indeed, in some cases their situation is more unpleasant, especially those stations.

and furniture blown off, and several of his family badden and several of his family badden and several of his family badden. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, and several of his family badden and several of his family badden. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, and several of his family badden and several of his family badden, and several of his family badden. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., blown off, and several of his family badley. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley, houses, &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beadley,

ed, and much more property injured, but do not know the particulars. We have no idea that the half has been told, or yet heard of, of the loss of lives and de-struction of property occasioned by this awful tornado.

missions; however, it is to be noped, that the description of affairs on that portion of the coast may be somewhat colored; such possibly may be the case in this instance, as the gentleman from whom we obtained our information, probably has been a severe sufferer, and if he has drawn a gloomy picture, it is quite natural.

A CRASH. The shot tower of Mr. Kennett, on Elm-street, 21. Louis, gave way on the 2d instant, and, any the Gazette of that place, tumbled into one promiseuous pile of bricks and mortar. It fell, not with a crash, but with a crush, and is said to have settled down in a heap of ruins, making a pile of bricks of about 800,000. Two of the working men made their escape out of the second story window. No lives were lost, and but slight damage sustained by the adjoining buildings. Some fears had been entertained by that the famous Spanish slave brig Bolladue, was A CRASH. The shot tower of Mr. Kennett, o

Paying for it .- Two verdicts were rendered yeste

DEATH ON THE LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD. On

County Washingtonian, that twenty-six persons are now in the Insane Asylum at Brattlaboro' in conse-quence of inanity brought upon them by Millerian. The schr. Barton, Capt. M'Intyre, of and from Bristol, R. I, is stated to have made the voyage recently to Matanzas and Havana, without a compass Whether Capt. M. thought it unnecessary, or accidentally left it behind, we are not informed.

PROSPECTUS.

THE subscriber proposes to publish a weekly pariodical, to be contained in thirteen number only, during the session of the next Legislature of Massachusetts. He has thought that say a page would be eminently calculated to advance the glorious period when the barbarous law of Capital Pushsment would ne longer disgrace our statutes.

Notwithstanding the numerous publications of the day, there is no one expressly devoted to this interesting subject. Having collected a great variety of learn and nucedotes in reading and/pravelling, the subscriber feels that he could do much towards enlightening the public mind on the punishment of Death. Many interesting facts will be given, relating to the state of prisons in this country and in Europe.

THE HAKOMAN will be published in folio size, at the low price of 25 cents for the whole 13 sunten. The first number will be published early in December. Names may be forwarded to the subscriber, or to 25 Cornhill, Boston.

Address CHARLES SPEAR, 24 Londonature

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL.

TEETH-TEETH!

tice.

Dr. P. having had several years expended his characteristics.

GRANITE BUILDING, No. 14 HOWARD ST.

the public generally, that he continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation. Perticular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious Teeth with gold,

complete satisfaction. Orders from the count promptly answered. 6m May 31.

RESPIRATORS,

THE Old Granite State, The Bereaved Slave
Mother, Get off the Track, and all the oldst
Songs of the Hutchinson Family—set to music for the
piano-forte. For sale by BELA MARSH,
Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardiey, Kussen, Hartshorn, Penn Yan.
Penn

FROM THE POSTNASTER GENERAL.

To identify the its trium;

y-it is little
the signal and
course, in S
tuided zoal, b
tuided zoal, b
tuided sones of
condness of
condness of
consess of the S
ave nomines